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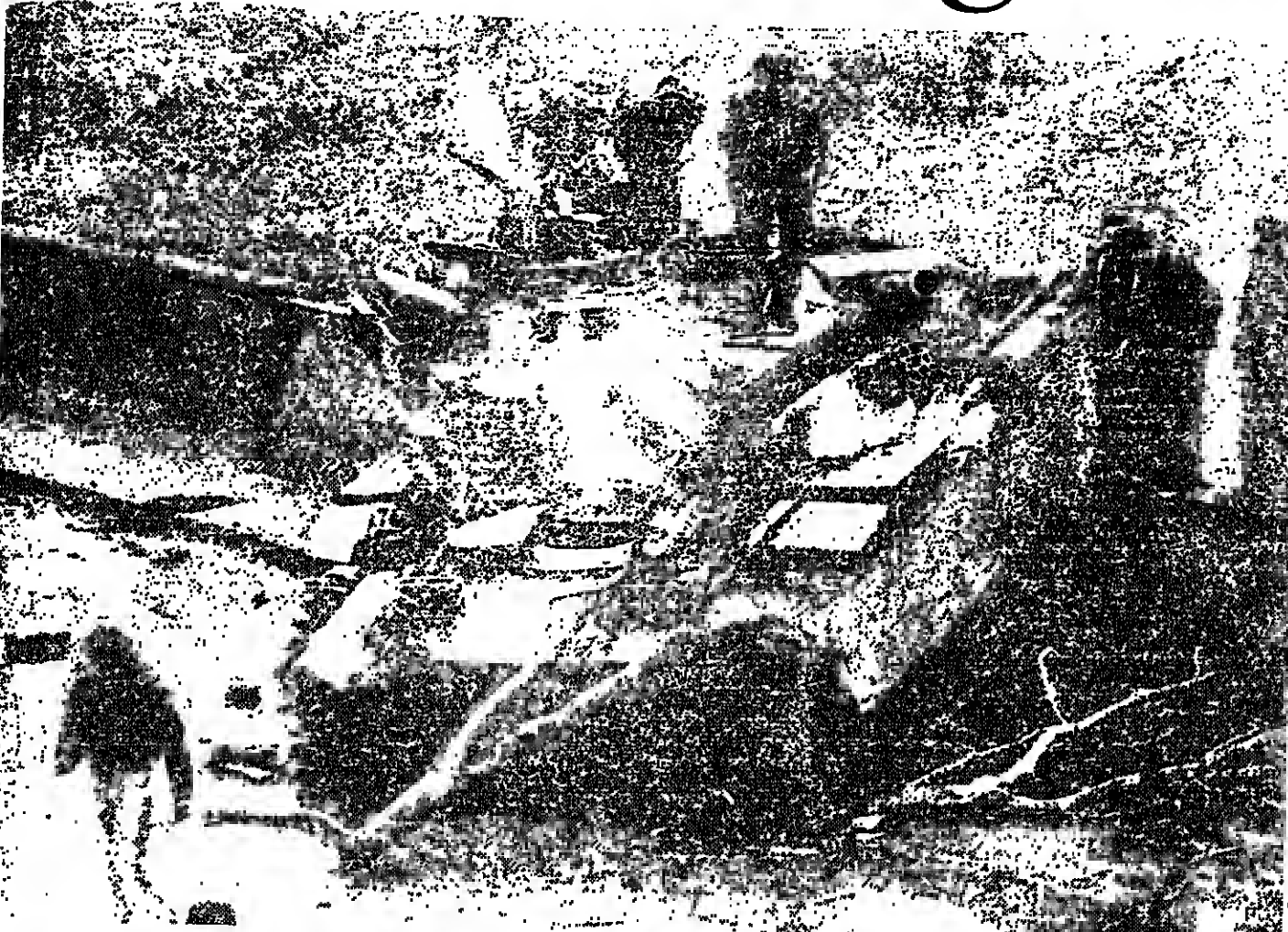
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Bakhtiar Regime Collapses in Iran



Civilians in Tehran look over a wrecked army tank yesterday after clashes involving rival units of Iran's armed forces.

Army Withdraws Support, But Some Units Fight On

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, Feb. 11 (WP) — The government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar fell today after armed civilians took over most of Tehran and top military commanders swung their support behind a new republican regime.

The fast-moving developments wiped out the last vestiges of the Iranian monarchy under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who went into exile last month.

Thousands of armed civilians, rebel airmen and deserters from other service branches — most of them supporters of the leader of the religious opposition, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini — took over key military and government installations, forcing the resignation of Mr. Bakhtiar's administration, the parliament and the regency council representing the monarchy.

Pitched battles went on into the night for control of a few military garrisons still holding out around the capital. Many barracks, police stations and government buildings gave in to the rebels without a fight.

Appeal for Restraint

Mehdi Bazargan, appointed premier of a provisional republican government by Ayatollah Khomeini a week ago, appeared on television to appeal for restraint while warning the people to be alert for possible reaction by military bold-outs. He said he had been assured by the military chief of staff, Gen. Abbas Qarabaghi, of the armed forces' support for his provisional government, which plans a transition to an Islamic republic.

According to diplomatic sources, Mr. Bakhtiar handed in his resignation during a meeting with Mr. Bazargan this afternoon, then went underground.

The state radio and television, captured by rebels following the withdrawal of military units, broadcast what it described as rumors that Mr. Bakhtiar had committed suicide after mobs burned his house and ransacked his office. The rumors could not be verified.

The rebels also captured several military bases, most of Tehran's 23 police stations and a number of government buildings including the parliament and the Gulistan palace, a former residence of the shah.

Anarchy prevailed in Tehran's streets for most of the day as thousands of gun-wielding men and youths — armed by the takeover yesterday of a Tehran air base by rebel air-force cadets and the sudden fall of numerous weapons depots and military installations —

celebrated their victory over pro-shah Imperial Guards.

The U.S. Embassy came under fire, a spokesman said, but no injuries were reported. The headquarters of the U.S. military mission in northern Tehran was evacuated and later overrun by armed mobs, officials said.

The embassy advised U.S. citizens to stay home tonight and tomorrow and to keep in touch for possible evacuation plans.

A threat to storm the British Embassy was defused when troops guarding it turned their weapons

over to a mob and left the premises. The Israeli Mission was ransacked and the Egyptian Embassy was attacked.

Ayatollah Khomeini tonight issued an appeal for calm, and asked supporters not to attack diplomatic missions or people.

Nevertheless, his headquarters in southeastern Tehran near the captured Doshan Tappeh air base was a staging area tonight for ragtag convoys of heavily armed volunteers being dispatched to resisting military compounds.

One major target was the Jamshid

garrison in west Tehran, where a number of former ministers and high officials of previous governments under the shah are imprisoned. The volunteers said they were going there to capture former Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda and the ex-chief of the secret police, Gen. Nematollah Nassiri.

Mr. Bazargan was expected to take over as Iran's new premier tomorrow after an early-morning meeting to finish the appointment

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Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini



Shapur Bakhtiar

Show Off Captured Martial-Law Chief

Khomeini Supporters Celebrate Wildly

By Thomas Kent

TEHRAN, Feb. 11 (AP) — Followers of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini celebrated the revolution today with wild cheering, the firing of automatic weapons in the air and the display of foreign journalists of their captive, the head of Tehran's civil-law administration.

The general, dressed in a khaki uniform without insignia and showing a slight cut on his right cheek, was asked if he felt his life was in danger from the court. Raising his hands, he said, "I came into this world once and once I will leave it."

Asked About Bakhtiar

During the news conference, Mr. Yazdi was asked what had happened to Shapur Bakhtiar. He said there was a rumor that the pre-

mier had left the country with top-ranking generals but that he could not confirm this.

Mr. Yazdi said "Bazargan is taking over" power in the country, referring to Mehdi Bazargan, head of the "Iranian provisional government" appointed by Ayatollah Khomeini last Monday.

The joy at Khomeini headquarters was mixed with worry over continued fighting by forces still loyal to Mr. Bakhtiar and the prospect that revolutionary zeal by the victors would lead to unnecessary violence.

As Khomeini supporters fired their weapons outside, an aide sighed to reporters. "The situation is really getting out of control. The

people are getting overexcited and there is not much anyone can do."

Aides stressed that Khomeini had ordered no "holy war" against Mr. Bakhtiar's failing forces.

"In America there is an expression: You don't kill a mosquito with a sledgehammer," one aide said. "Bakhtiar is weak. He is getting weaker. Why should we have a Jihad just for him?"

He said Khomeini supporters were phoning in to headquarters, reporting how many prisoners they had taken and asking what to do with them.

"We are telling them to take away their arms. Kiss their faces

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Would Stone, Flog, Amputate Hands of Offenders

Zia Brings Islam Into Pakistani Laws

By Robert Trumbull

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 11 (NYT) — In an effort to make all laws in Pakistan conform to the tenets of Islam, the national religion, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq yesterday announced a series of measures providing for such punishments as stoning to death for adultery, amputation of a hand for theft and 80 lashes for drinking.

Gen. Zia, who has ruled Pakistan under martial law since he overthrew Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in a bloodless coup in July, 1977, also announced taxes on land and on accumulated wealth, and a start on eliminating what he called "the curse of interest" in financial dealings.

Flogging for certain offenses, stoning for adulterers and amputation for thieves had been introduced by Gen. Zia under military authority soon after he seized power. Yesterday's action transformed the measures, which presumably would have lapsed with the end of military rule, into law.

Sentences Trimmed

To mark the occasion, which coincided with the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed, the founder of Islam, Gen. Zia shortened by one month prison terms now being served, but he declared pointedly, in answer to a question at a news conference, that the clemency did not apply to murderers and "had nothing whatever to do" with the case of Mr. Bhutto.

The former prime minister, 51, has been convicted and sentenced to hang for conspiring to murder a political opponent nearly five years ago. The conviction and sentence were confirmed Tuesday by the Supreme Court.

Gen. Zia announced the laws in the National Assembly chamber, which has been unused by legislators since the coup. He told the invited audience of Pakistani officials, the diplomatic corps and reporters that the changes were the beginning of the conversion of the Pakistani social order to the Islamic way of life.

Gen. Zia, who has assumed the

title of president but also remains chief of the army staff and chief martial-law administrator, wore full uniform for his speech and news conference.

Court Backing

When a Pakistani journalist at the news conference questioned his authority to change the country's legal code, the general said that the Supreme Court had empowered him to "change the Constitution" if he wished. The reference was to the court's ruling, when the legality of martial law was challenged by the wife of the imprisoned Mr. Bhutto, that the military regime was sanctioned by what the judges called "the doctrine of necessity."

The general, under questioning by reporters, said that the laws were a needed deterrent to crime but insisted that the more extreme penalties were unlikely to be applied. For example, he said, the Islamic rule that an adulterous act must be witnessed by four persons for the penalty to be exacted makes a sentence of stoning to death "impossible."

He added that although two sentences of amputation of hands had been imposed under martial law,

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Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

After Closures in Iran

U.S. Radar in Turkey at Issue

By Michael Getler

PIRINCLIK, Turkey, Feb. 11 (WP) — The political upheaval in neighboring Iran that has forced the shutdown there of U.S. electronic intelligence-gathering operations keeping tabs on Soviet missile testing has abruptly focused interest on similar U.S. equipment operating at this tiny outpost and at other remote sites in Turkey.

At the core of U.S. interest is the emerging debate in the Congress about a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement. That debate is certain to include the politically charged question of whether the United States could adequately verify Soviet compliance with a new agreement without the Iranian and possibly the Turkish sites.

The issue is emerging at a time when Washington and Ankara are in the midst of negotiations on a long-term Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement, which will cover the future of these bases.

While both U.S. and Turkish officials are expressing optimism at this point that a new agreement will be reached, the financially beset Ankara government is keenly aware of the presumably enhanced political and economic value to the United States of the sites here because of the events in Iran.

Yet the question of how important these outposts are for SALT verification is a complex one, made even more so in public debate because the details of what goes on at these sites, and exactly what kind of intelligence they gather, is highly classified.

Interviews with specialists here,

in Ankara and elsewhere yield the following points about their value and use:

• The widespread opinion among informed civilian and military officials is that the ground monitoring posts are important and useful, but not vital for SALT compliance.

Sources said that some targets, or regions, in the Soviet Union that ground-based radar now observes might be lost if these radar posts were shut down. If other means were used to try to fill the gap —

such as observation by spy satellites — some of the information would not be quite as good as that supplied from the ground stations.

However, the sources said, the utility of these sites is mostly for supplying additional data to that supplied by satellites, which for many years have been the prime source of such information.

Senior civilian officials who said that they supported a new SALT agreement as it has been outlined, said that they would not do so if

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Agreement in Principle

U.S. Clears Saudi Purchase Of Jet Fighters for Yemen

By Norman Kempster

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 11 — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told Saudi Arabia today that the United States was willing to sell jet warplanes to Yemen, provided the Riyadh government would pay the bill. In addition, a similar sale to the Sudan was reported to be under discussion.

The agreement in principle — to supply advanced weapons to the two impoverished Arab nations — was the first tangible result of a new U.S. pledge to consult more closely with Saudi Arabia on defense matters.

U.S. officials said Mr. Brown de-

livered to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd a personal letter from President Carter to King Khalid suggesting periodic consultation between Washington and Riyadh on matters affecting the security of the Gulf region.

A U.S. official said that Mr. Brown was prepared to discuss specific measures that the United States would be willing to take to carry out the general commitment. But he said that since the Saudis did not ask for details, Mr. Brown did not supply them. The official did not reveal the details to reporters.

"My sense is they [the Saudis] are utterly delighted but they have not quite come to grips with it," the official said.

The official said Saudi Arabia has been urging the United States for months to take a firmer stand in the region to counterbalance Soviet influence in Afghanistan, Southern Yemen and Ethiopia.

Saudi Commerce Minister Soliman Solaim said in an interview that the Riyadh government considered it very significant that Mr. Brown made public the U.S. pledge to help Saudi Arabia resist outside aggression.

Mr. Solaim said that U.S. presidents since Harry Truman have made such promises. But the pledges were always kept secret, apparently to avoid angering Israel's supporters in the United States.

"What used to be secret messages from your president and your secretary of state, we are now bearing from the mouth of your secretary of defense. What is new is that it is being said in public," Mr. Solaim said.

In return, Mr. Solaim said Saudi Arabia is prepared to play a moderating role in the Arab world and in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But he cautioned against the "unrealistic expectation" that his country would force acceptance of the Camp David peace formula on other Arabs or achieve a rollback in oil prices.

U.S. officials revealed the discus-

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Rural Rhodesia: The Cruel Cost of Bitter War

By Caryle Murphy

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (WP) — "I wish I could lend you my black skin so you could lie there for two days and then you would see... it is anarchy out there."

The words of a 44-year-old black teacher living at Domoshawa, 20 miles from Salisbury, would no doubt be reinforced by almost all of Rhodesia's 4.5 million black farmers and tribesmen. They are bearing the brunt of the war that is spreading over at least 80 percent of the country.

In some places, the rural tribesmen are intimidated, harassed, mistreated and killed by as many as five separate armed forces. Besides the guerrilla armies of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, "private armies" loyal to one of the two internally based black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, are vying for the support of the black population.

In addition, as martial law has been extended to about 80 percent of the country since its introduction in September, the Rhodesian security forces reportedly are subjecting the rural citizenry to increasingly rigorous retaliatory measures in their efforts to turn back the guerrilla infiltration.

'Scarred Earth' Policy

Because of the chaotic conditions, it is difficult to assess what is happening in the tribal reserves, where 80 percent of the population lives. According to relief agencies and church sources who operate in those areas, government forces appear to be adopting a "scarred earth" policy to deprive the guerrillas of the material and psychological assistance of the people.

The homes of more than 700 families have been burned, beatings and arbitrary executions of suspected guerrilla

Farmers, Tribesmen Hit By Cross Fire of Armies

sympathizers are more frequent and the number of civilians reported in military communiqués to have died in "cross fire" has increased, according to the same sources.

In isolated cases, civilians are reportedly forced to brush dirt roads with branches to detect land mines. In one incident, the bodies of two guerrillas killed by security forces were hung in trees over water wells for weeks as a warning to others.

A handwritten note on a body said: "This is the way I have died and the way people like me die." The relief worker who saw the body said that, because of the stench, people could not draw water or eat in the area.

'Collective Punishment'

"It's collective punishment now," said a member of a relief organization.

In what appears to be an attempt to deny guerrillas food, shops have been closed and granaries are destroyed. Buses are stopped and passengers told to eat or dispose of the food they are carrying wherever a guerrilla presence is suspected.

A Red Cross spokesman confirmed that in the areas of Muzo and Mudzi, authorities asked the international agency to stop distributing food to the civilian population. This followed a report on the state-controlled television last year saying that a Red Cross food parcel had been found on a dead guerrilla.

The Rhodesia Catholic Commission for Justice and

Peace, distressed by the army's apparent effort to starve out the guerrillas, emphasized that "the food situation will become critical in six or eight weeks time, when the last crop is exhausted."

Military authorities counter that martial law — even with its alleged abuses — is necessary to eliminate atrocities by the guerrillas. Military communiqués often relate stories of lips being cut off, people buried alive and pregnant women burned in huts by guerrillas who suspect civilians of collaboration with the white-dominated biracial government that the guerrillas are trying to bring down.

Martial Law Backed

Military sources also say that martial law has assisted their war effort and, in some areas, has even permitted the reopening of schools. Because of the "delicate" situation in these areas, however, journalists have not been able to verify them.

Military observers say that martial law has "backfired" the war, now in its seventh year. While it has decreased the effectiveness of the guerrillas, it has not stopped the influx of insurgents, especially those from Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union Liberation Army in neighboring Mozambique, they said.

There is evidence that those forces are crossing the border in larger groups of up to 40 and have begun to train new recruits inside Rhodesia rather than in Mozambique. Both developments seem to attest to the wider mobility and freedom of the guerrillas in Rhodesia despite the proclamation of martial law.

Military observers predict that infiltration will increase before the country's first universal suffrage elections, scheduled for April 20. The guerrillas have pledged to disrupt the polling.

Jackson Foresees Chinese Move Against Vietnam

China Reportedly Evacuates City Near Soviet Border

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Sen. Henry Jackson said today that China had evacuated 300,000 persons from a city in Sinkiang province near the Soviet border, apparently because the Chinese planned military action against Vietnam and feared Soviet reprisal.

Sen. Jackson, who talked privately with Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping during Mr. Teng's visit to the United States last month, said the conversation led him to believe that the Chinese would make a move against Vietnam in retaliation for Hanoi's invasion of Cambodia.

In an interview on the CBS television program "Face the Nation," the Washington Democrat said: "There's no doubt in my mind after talking with the vice premier that, at a minimum, they're out to bloody the Vietnamese nose. I have personally cautioned the vice premier to avoid that possibility because the implications are more than Vietnam."

Sen. Jackson said that if China acted, there was "real danger" of a Soviet countermove, since the Russians and the Vietnamese are allies. "The Chinese have evacuated a city of some 300,000 people out of Sinkiang province in the western part of China, apparently in anticipation of a possible countermove by the Soviets," he said, without naming the city.

Interpretation of the Koran

Khomeini's Rival Is Seen as Moderate

By Paul Lewis

QOM, Iran, Feb. 11 (NYT) — "Koranic law says adulterers should be stoned to death," admits Ayatollah Khomeini, the Islamic leader, his eyes twinkling humorously behind his glasses. "But then, Koranic law also makes adultery hard to prove. You need four righteous witnesses."

He said the witnesses must also testify that the act was completed. The gray-bearded Shiite Muslim leader sat cross-legged on the richly carpeted floor of his house here and tried to convince Western correspondents around him that Iran would not return to the Middle Ages if it became an Islamic republic. He clearly enjoyed the challenge.

"Now take amputation, prescribed by the Koran for thieves," he continued briskly. "First, many conditions must be fulfilled. Then, it is a more merciful punishment than present Iranian law, which executes all armed robbers."

The ayatollah paused a moment before making his final point. "But, of course, many Koranic scholars believe all such Koranic punishments are illegal these days, when there is no Islam on earth."

No Overall Leader

The argument is double-edged. The ayatollah has reassured his Western visitors that the Koran's more barbarous punishments can be circumvented in the kind of Islamic state he favors, the kind of Islamic state's Shiites have no Imam, or overall religious leader, the ayatollah also delivered a subtle rebuke to his principal rival, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in the struggle for political power now under way among senior clergy.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari, who rules the holy city of Qom, is the leading "moderate" among the six senior ayatollahs, or regional Shiite leaders, whose deep Koranic learning earns them the title *Majlis-i Taqidi* and the personal following this brings among the faithful.

Recently, Ayatollah Khomeini's

more enthusiastic supporters have called him Imam and said he has "a message from God," a claim unheard since the days of the Prophet.

For Sunni Muslims, an Imam is a commonplace title, merely signifying a local leader. But for Iran's Shiite sect, it has messianic overtones. The 12th and last of the Shiite Imams, who inherited the Prophet's authority, became invisible 1,200 years ago. But the Shiites believe this "hidden Imam" will reappear again one day, bringing peace and justice to the world.

"Imam Khomeini is our leader," say the slogans and posters here and in Tehran. But Ayatollah Shariatmadari seldom loses an opportunity these days to remind the faithful that the long-awaited 12th Imam of Shiism did not return to earth on a chartered Air France jumbo jet a week ago.

Theological Basis

The continuing invisibility, or "occultation," of the 12th Imam provides the theological basis for Ayatollah Shariatmadari's moderate political stance in the debate over the nature of a future Islamic republic.

So long as the 12th Imam remains invisible, he argues, there can be no binding interpretation of the Koran for Shiites that will hold true for all times in all places. Therefore, the ayatollahs are free to interpret the law flexibly "so that it fits the times we live in."

"We are not like Libya, Iraq or the Arab Emirates," he says, where Sunni Muslims are trying to impose Koranic law in a literal fashion. "Justice in an Islamic Iran of today cannot be the same as in a shikhdom."

Ayatollah Shariatmadari laughs off his reported differences with Ayatollah Khomeini. "It's only tactics," he insists. "When a man is in exile like Khomeini was, he can afford to speak out more openly than when he is living here under the shah's police."

All the same, Ayatollah Shariat-

madari's pronouncements since the shah's departure have often seemed more flexible than those of Ayatollah Khomeini.

For Ayatollah Shariatmadari, an Islamic republic would be like any other republic, except that it would have an Islamic orientation because the majority of the people are Muslims.

It would tolerate all other religions, including the Jewish, and remain friendly with countries like the Soviet Union, which are "100 percent opposite to us in ideology," if they are friendly in return. But it would have no time for "imperialist" Israel or "racist" South Africa and Rhodesia.

To illustrate how religious principles would change the spirit rather than the letter of modern law in an Islamic republic, Ayatollah Shariatmadari pointed out that present-day codes of warfare are in accordance with Koranic teaching, although seldom respected by belligerents. But an Islamic republic would adhere to them, he says, because they would be part of its fundamental beliefs.

Although labeled a moderate, Ayatollah Shariatmadari has already established his own minimalist state along strictly religious lines in Qom, where the central government's writ no longer runs.

Alcohol has always been banned in this sacred city, which houses the mausoleum of Fatima, sister of the Imam Reza, said to bring fertility to those who pray there. Women in Qom invariably wear the long chador veil in public.

But the mayor, a supporter of the shah, has fled, while the police have withdrawn into their barracks, leaving young "Islamic marshals" to direct traffic and insure personal safety. Government taxes have been replaced by an Islamic tax of one-fifth of each family's annual savings, which supports the hospital and other public services. The only cinema was recently burned down, although it only showed religious films.

Hanoi Warns of Escalation

BANGKOK, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Vietnam has taken its quarrel with China to the United Nations, saying that the conflict could grow and threaten the peace of the world.

A letter from Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim accuses China of a major buildup of troops, planes and tanks along the Vietnamese border.

These adventurous actions are filled with possibly dangerous consequences to peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world," the letter said. The text, dated yesterday, was made public today by Hanoi radio monitored here.

The radio broadcast details of alleged continuing border crossings by Chinese troops into Vietnam. It said that "hundreds" of Chinese troops made repeated crossings Friday and yesterday, seizing slices of Vietnamese territory along the rugged frontier, and digging trenches and gun emplacements.

China replied indirectly with a broadcast from Peking today advising Hanoi against ignoring Chinese warnings. Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien reportedly made the latest warning at a meeting with a military delegation in Peking today.

China made an official protest to Vietnam yesterday over what Peking said were cross-border intrusions by the Vietnamese.

"The UN Security Council has the responsibility to keep international peace, and should look into the situation of the adventurous acts of the Chinese rulers," Hanoi radio quoted the letter to Mr. Waldheim as saying.

Soviet Warning to China

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP) — The Kremlin yesterday sounded its toughest, most authoritative warning to date against Chinese military moves along China's border with Vietnam.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda charged that Peking was trying to exert "unconcealed military pressure" on Vietnam by massing troops near the frontier and systematically provoking armed border incidents.

Pravda carried a 1,500-word commentary signed "I. Alexandrov," indicating that it reflected top-level Kremlin views. Western diplomatic sources noted that although the commentary contained no direct threat of Soviet retaliatory moves against China, it was a toughly phrased, clear expression of Soviet concern.

U.S. Clears Sale of Jets

(Continued from Page 1)

sions concerning weapons sales for Yemen and the Sudan aboard Mr. Brown's plane on the hour-long flight from the Saudi capital of Riyadh to the Gulf coast city of Bahrain. Mr. Brown had added to his talks today with Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, the Saudi defense minister, in Dhahran. He planned to make an aerial inspection of the nearby oil fields tomorrow before flying to Amman, Jordan, for talks with King Hussein.

The officials said the United States is prepared to sell 12 F-5 fighters to Yemen and was willing to consider selling additional F-5s, tanks and armored personnel carriers. The official said the package would total about \$300 million, with the Saudis providing all of the money.

The deal would be subject to congressional approval. The official cautioned that no final decisions had been made.

In addition, the official said, Mr. Brown and Prince Sultan discussed a possible sale of 12 F-5s to the Sudan. The official said this plan is still in its preliminary stages.

Wary of Pressure

Saudi officials said they were generally very pleased with Mr. Brown's public expression of support even though it contained no specific measures. But these same officials said they feared that pressure from pro-Israeli groups might upset the relationship.

Los Angeles Times

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy	MIAMI	20	68	Sunny
ANKARA	2	36	Cloudy	MILAN	20	68	Sunny
ATHENS	20	68	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-10	13	Snowy
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-4	25	Fair
BERLIN	2	36	Cloudy	MUNICH	-1	30	Mist
BUDAPEST	2	36	Cloudy	NEW YORK	-14	7	Sunny
CASABLANCA	-2	28	Cloudy	NICE	11	52	Fair
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy	OSLO	-4	25	Fair
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast	PARIS	6	43	Fair
EDINBURGH	3	37	Overcast	PRAGUE	-5	23	Mist
FRANKFURT	3	37	Overcast	ROME	17	63	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Overcast	SOFIA	12	54	Cloudy
HAMBURG	3	37	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	-4	25	Fair
Helsinki	-7	19	Fair	TENNESSEE	-	-	N.A.
ISTANBUL	16	61	Fair	TEXAS	-	-	N.A.
JAKARTA	21	70	Fair	UTAH	-	-	N.A.
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Fair	VERMONT	-	-	N.A.
LISBON	18	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON	-	-	N.A.
LONDON	3	37	Overcast	ZURICH	1	34	Mist
LOS ANGELES	3	37	Fog				



Joe Alex Morris Jr.

L.A. Times Correspondent

Veteran Newsman Morris Killed in Tehran Fighting

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 — Joe Alex Morris Jr., 51, a Los Angeles Times correspondent in Iran, was killed by a gunshot yesterday as he was covering fighting outside an Iranian air base on the outskirts of Tehran.

Mr. Morris was standing by a window in an apartment near the base when he was shot in the heart. It was not known whether the shot was deliberately fired or was a stray bullet from the gun battles in the street.

Mr. Morris, a foreign correspondent for more than 20 years, served as foreign editor of United Press from 1938 to 1943 and subsequently wrote a book about the first 50 years of the wire service, "Deadline Every Minute."

He was taken to the nearby base hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

The fighting Mr. Morris was covering when he was shot was between crack Iranian soldiers and cadets and junior officers who had demonstrated in support of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Mr. Morris, an award-winning journalist who was considered an expert on Middle Eastern affairs.

He was married to Ursula, and they have three children.

His father, Joe Alex Morris Sr., served as foreign editor of United Press from 1938 to 1943 and subsequently wrote a book about the first 50 years of the wire service, "Deadline Every Minute."

One of his closest friends, Jonathan C. Randall of The Washington Post, described Mr. Morris yesterday as "a brave man in the normally accepted sense of the word. But he was no macho fool driven by unspeakable demons."

"If he was ever physically afraid, I never knew it. As a frequent companion of his more outrageously dangerous reporting, I often both praised and cursed him. He basically chronicled the losers, the down-trodden, the manipulated, the cannon fodder with a devotion and honesty that lesser journalists envied."

Mr. Morris leaves his wife, Ursula, and three daughters.

Los Angeles Times

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Los Angeles Times

Lawyer Expects Hanging This Week

World Leaders Add Pleas In Effort to Spare Bhutto

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — The pleas from world leaders to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan to spare the life of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have increased. The former prime minister, 51, last week was sentenced to death for complicity in a 1974 political murder.

President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, Pope John Paul II and President Sanjiva Reddy of India added their voices to those of other world leaders, including President Carter and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, who have appealed in letters to Gen. Zia during the last week, to ask that the former prime minister's life be spared. Gen. Zia overthrew Mr. Bhutto's government in July, 1977.

Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain appealed on Tuesday for clemency for Mr. Bhutto. Meanwhile, lawyers for Mr. Bhutto were preparing to file a final petition to the Supreme Court of Pakistan this week to try to save his life.

But the attorneys said that they held little hope that the petition would succeed. The chief attorney for Mr. Bhutto, Yahya Bakhtiar, said that he was "very pessimistic" about the chances that the petition would be successful.

Mr. Brezhnev made his unusual appeal Friday in a message to Gen. Zia. In it he said: "Guided by purely humane motives, I hope you would find it possible to preserve the life of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto." But Mr. Brezhnev noted in his message that "the essence of the indictment was a purely internal matter for Pakistan." The message was released by Tass.

In Rome, Vatican sources said Friday that the pope had sent a message to the Pakistani government early last week pleading for the life of Mr. Bhutto, but had received no reply. The pope's plea also was based on humanitarian grounds.

Despite the reluctance of the Indian government to become involved in the issue, Mr. Reddy announced his appeal for Mr. Bhutto's life during a speech in the Nagaland capital of Kohima in the northeast of India. Mr. Reddy emphasized that his appeal was not intended to commit the Indian government to any particular action.

So far, the only sign of a response by Gen. Zia to the appeals was his statement to a British television interviewer last week that no person in Pakistan, "no matter how high he happens to be," was above the law.

Mr. Bakhtiar, who was attorney general in Mr. Bhutto's 1974 government, said that the deposed prime minister and the four men convicted with him might be hanged as early as Wednesday or Thursday.

The petition for review, Mr. Bakhtiar said, will allege that errors of fact or law were made in the Supreme Court's verdict. Under the proposed system, lending institutions could make a profit by taking an equity share in enterprises for which money was borrowed.

The abolition of interest on government housing loans was described by Gen. Zia as a first step toward "interest-free banking" in line with Islam's prohibition on charging interest. Under the proposed system, lending institutions could make a profit by taking an equity share in enterprises for which money was borrowed.

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The seven-member Supreme Court was unanimous in upholding the convictions and death sentence of three of the accused. But in the cases of Mr. Bhutto and a fifth man, it supported the earlier decision by a margin of only 4 to 3.

Mr. Bhutto was convicted of having ordered the death of a persistent parliamentary critic, Ahmad Raza Kasuri. Mr. Kasuri was unhurt when his car was ambushed in Lahore; his father was slain.

The Supreme Court delivered its decision Tuesday, and Mr. Bhutto was formally notified of the verdict Wednesday. From that moment under the court rules, the former prime minister had seven days to file a plea for clemency with Gen. Zia. Mr. Bhutto has stated several times that he will not ask for executive clemency, and has forbidden members of his family to do so on his behalf.

Hua Appeals Twice

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP) — Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Communist Party chairman, today appealed again for clemency for Mr. Bhutto, when he met with a Pakistani military goodwill delegation in Peking, China's news agency reported.

The agency said that Mr. Hua asked Li Gen. Jialani, Pakistan's defense secretary, to convey the request to Gen. Zia. The agency reported earlier that Mr. Hua sent a similar message yesterday to Gen. Zia, and that Mr. Hua said that while the sentence was Pakistan's internal affair, China was making its appeal as a good neighbor and friend.

Zia Installs Islamic Law

(Continued from Page 1)

the penalty had never been carried out. The military courts reportedly were unable to find a surgeon willing to perform the operation.

The prohibition law tightens long-existing restrictions on alcohol, which has been limited to licensed businesses catering to foreigners, such as hotels. The regulation, providing for the flooding of officers, exempts a non-beverage but forbids drinking in public and bans the import or manufacture of alcoholic beverages except for approved medical or religious purposes.

A 2.5 percent annual tax on bank accounts and other assets is to be used for welfare purposes. Another tax of 5 to 10 percent a year will be on different classes of agricultural land.

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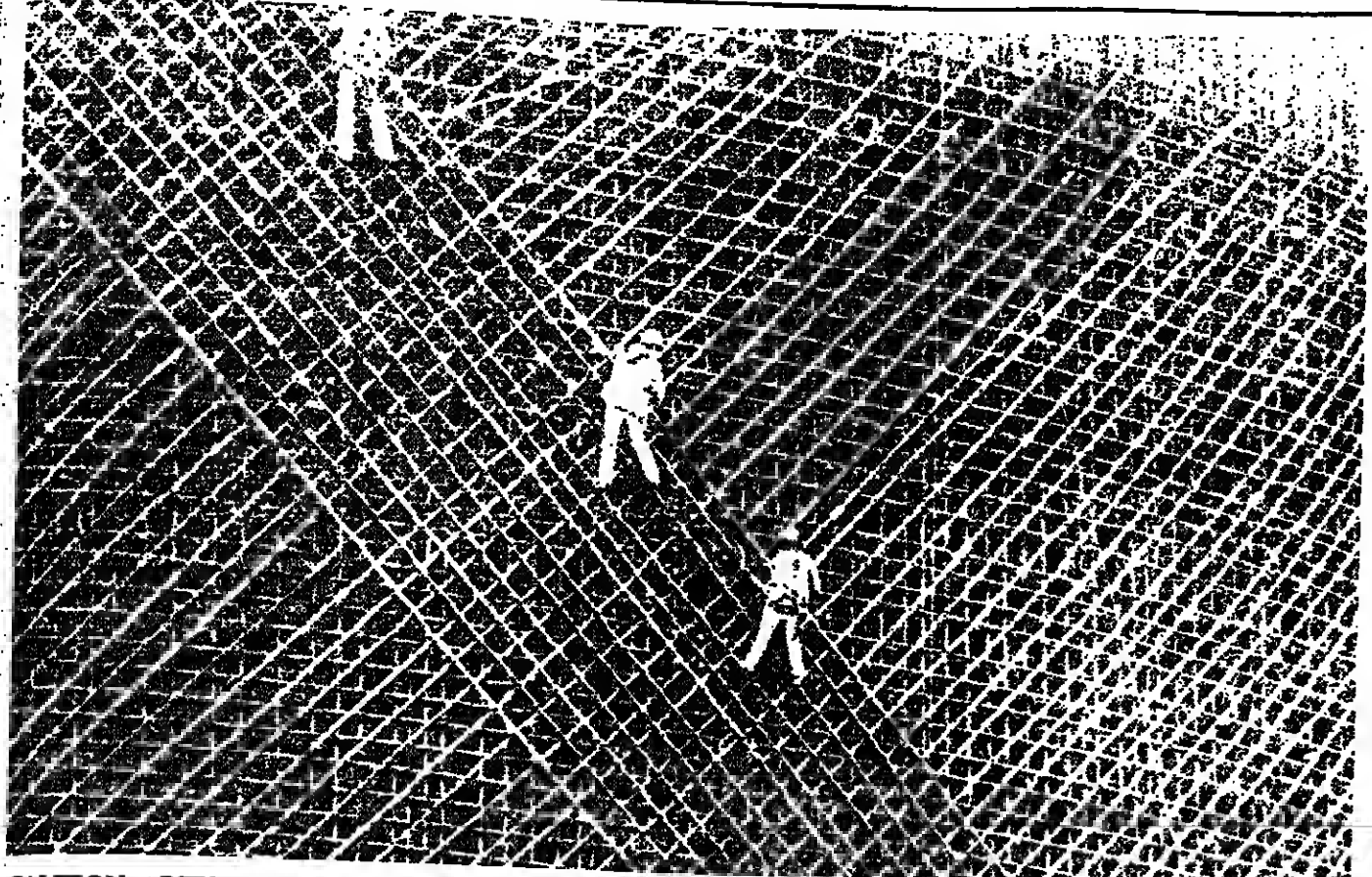
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CAUTION: ARTISTS AT WORK — These steelworkers at Comanche Park nuclear power station in Texas are grappling with heavy reinforcement rods, but from afar they seem to be assembling a huge piece of delicately abstract sculpture.

As Congress Seeks Resolution Guaranteeing Island's Security

Carter Cites Option of Armed Defense of Taiwan

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP) — President Carter, in remarks released by the White House yesterday, said that the United States reserves the option of using the 7th fleet or even going to war to protect Taiwan against a future challenge from China.

Mr. Carter's statement in a Friday news conference with out-of-town editors was by far the strongest he has made along these lines since the normalization of diplomatic relations with Peking. The comment, volunteered in response to a more general question about China, appeared to be directed at the congressional drive to pass a resolution of U.S. support for Taiwan's future security. Mr. Carter has opposed as unnecessary the enactment of legislation on the defense of Taiwan. But in recent days the administration has indicated that it will not object to congressional resolutions that do not contradict the recent understandings between Washington and Peking.

"If Unnecessarily Endangered" When Mr. Carter was asked Dec. 19 about possible use of U.S. force to defend Taiwan, he said "we would certainly be deeply concerned" if China should attack Taiwan. He added that further comment would be "absolutely unnecessary speculation" because no such attack is likely. In his latest remarks, Mr. Carter said that U.S. policy "does nothing to prohibit a future president or a future Congress, if we feel that Taiwan is unnecessarily endangered, from interposing the American Pacific Fleet between the island and the mainland."

"And," he continued, "there is certainly nothing to prevent a future president or Congress from even going to war, if they choose, to protect the people or to protect any other people . . . that we look on with favor."

Administration officials said that regular U.S. naval patrolling of the straits between the mainland and Taiwan had been stepped several years ago, but that movement of ships in transit through the straits as a matter of convenience has continued on an irregular basis. Mr. Carter dismissed suggestions that the United States might be placing too much faith in 74-year-old Deputy Premier Teng Hsiang-ping. Mr. Carter said that although leadership in Peking inevitably will change, he depicted the Chinese policy leading toward normalization of relations with Washington as "a unanimous decision" strongly supported by Premier Hua Guofeng.

In response to another question, Mr. Carter said publicly for the first time that he is "holding in abeyance" further withdrawals of U.S. ground troops from South Korea, pending a new assessment of the situation there. He said that he has made a "basic decision" to take U.S. troops out of Korea over a period of years, but added that the withdrawal rate is being assessed. Among the factors being taken into account, Mr. Carter said, are new U.S. intelligence estimates that North Korean ground forces are much larger than previously believed. Other factors, he noted, would include the impact of the normalization of relations with China and the recent resumption of public dialogue by North and South Korea. Mr. Carter did not say how long the assessment will take. Major withdrawals of more U.S. troops are not expected until late this year at the earliest.

In response to the editors' questions, Mr. Carter said that: He hopes a forthcoming meeting of Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers in the United States will resolve their differences in private discussions with a minimum of public disclosure. "I don't think it is possible" to destroy the international oil cartel, and thus the best way to deal with it is to reduce U.S. dependence on imported oil. There is "no possibility" that he would agree to a 90 percent parity payment for all agricultural crops, as demanded by U.S. Agriculture Movement demonstrators camped on the Mall here. He supports Defense Secretary Harold Brown's suggestion that any draft registration scheme ordered by Congress should include registration for women as well as men, although he does not expect a return to the draft.

In his report, Mr. Brown said the United States should make sure "that whatever the nature of the attacks we foresee, we have the capability to respond in such a way that the enemy could have no expectation of achieving any rational objective."

In Annual Defense Report

U.S. Shifts A-Strategy to Military Targets

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT) — The Carter administration has revised U.S. strategy for deterring nuclear war by adopting a concept that would require strategic forces to be capable of large-scale precision attacks against Soviet military targets as well as all-out retaliatory strikes against cities. The new strategy, which has emerged after months of debate in the Pentagon, represents a significant departure from the long-held concept that the United States needs to threaten all-out retaliation against Soviet cities to deter Moscow from launching a nuclear attack. The new policy calls for improving the U.S. ability to carry out highly accurate strikes against Soviet land-based missiles, a potential it has not been stressed until now.

The strategy is discussed in a 140-page report of the Defense Secretary's annual report on defense policy, made public last month. According to defense officials, the report is the first official statement disclosing the policy. The defense secretary's annual report is approved by the White House and represents a definitive statement of administration defense policy. So far, Mr. Brown's discussion of the Pentagon calls the new

"countervailing strategy" has not received wide attention outside the government. But administration officials predicted that his arguments would arouse considerable debate when action is taken to put the change into effect. Controversial Steps Officials said the administration had yet to determine what specific action would be required to carry out the new strategy. They suggested, however, that the concept could lead to a number of controversial steps, some of which Mr. Brown alluded to in his report. These include the retargeting of several warheads to strike Soviet missiles, the acquisition of a highly accurate intercontinental missile, increases in spending for command-and-control equipment and an expansion of civil defense. The political impact of these steps may be mixed. On the one hand, efforts to strengthen nuclear power may facilitate Senate approval for the projected Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting offensive nuclear arms. On the other hand, critics appear likely to view the new policy as dangerous on the ground that it could increase pressures on both sides to resort to a first strike in a major crisis. Proponents of the policy shift argue that its purpose is to maintain the U.S. deterrent as Soviet capabilities for limited warfare increase, rather than to develop first-strike ability. An important impetus to this shift, they said, was a recent Pentagon study ordered by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser. The study concluded that Moscow did not accept the concept of "assured destruction" and was acquiring forces that would enable it to fight a nuclear war. In particular, the study argued that by the early 1980s, Soviet forces would be able in theory to knock out a large number of the U.S. Minuteman missiles housed in underground silos. While it now appears that the administration is taking steps to ac-

quire a similar capability, Pentagon officials warned that the outcome of the present shift in nuclear policy was unclear. Specifically, they noted that Mr. Brown, in his annual report, expressed doubt over the possibility of keeping any nuclear conflict from expanding to include destruction of cities. In addition, Mr. Carter still seems skeptical about theories of limited nuclear war. Asked about the administration's nuclear policy at a news conference Nov. 30, he said that "any attack on us would result in devastating destruction of the nation which launched the attack."

In his State of the Union address last month, Mr. Carter called U.S. nuclear power "overwhelming" and said a small fraction of the missile force could destroy "every large and medium-sized city in the Soviet Union."

In his report, Mr. Brown said the United States should make sure "that whatever the nature of the attacks we foresee, we have the capability to respond in such a way that the enemy could have no expectation of achieving any rational objective."

The date of the marble head, known as a herm, is believed to be the third quarter of the fifth century B.C. The herm was believed to be part of a smooth marble shaft marking boundaries. Mr. Dougherty said that three or four other such marble heads were positioned inside the Cypriot galleries. "We have no idea why this head specifically was taken," he said. Museum officials said they had been joined in their investigation by outside security experts, including officials from the FBI and the New York City Police Department. The disappearance of the statue comes at a time when federal officials say there is a dramatic increase in the thefts of valuable art works from museums, galleries and private collections in the United States. Law enforcement authorities interviewed recently suggested that nearly \$50 million worth of art is stolen each year from public and private displays in the United States. Even this figure has been termed conservative by private art experts, who say that many museums are generally reluctant to disclose thefts, fearing adverse publicity that could affect their fund-raising and acquisition efforts. The Metropolitan's yearly security budget of more than \$3 million and its overall budget of \$40 million are the largest of any art institution in the world. Metropolitan officials refuse to disclose details of the security system, but they characterize it as the most sophisticated of any museum in the world.

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Greek Bust Stolen From Metropolitan

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — What officials of the Metropolitan Museum of Art described as the first major theft in the institution's 110-year history, an ancient Greek marble head valued at \$150,000 has been stolen. "There isn't any doubt that it was stolen," said Richard Dougherty, the museum's vice president for public relations. "Everything has been searched. There is no possibility that the statue was mislaid. It was taken. It was wrenched from its wooden pedestal."

The Metropolitan, which has been credited with having one of the most sophisticated museum security systems, spends more than \$3 million a year on security, a sum to which New York City contributes. The 2,500-year-old marble head was acquired by the museum from a private collection 20 years ago for \$15,000. Private art dealers suggested that the Met's estimate for its value of \$150,000 was conservative and that the market price for the statue could be twice as much.

Parthenonian Style The statue, untitled, in a Parthenonian style, depicts a bearded man with wavy hair. The nose is slightly damaged. The head, almost life size, is 9 1/2 inches high and 8 inches deep, and the width of the face is 7 1/2 inches. The statue weighs 20 pounds. Mr. Dougherty said. According to Mr. Dougherty's account, the theft occurred between 3:15 and 3:25 p.m. Friday during an interlude when a guard was being relieved by his replacement. The marble head, fastened to a 5-foot wooden pedestal on the west side of the Cypriot gal-

lery corridor, had been seen in its usual place by a guard just before he was scheduled to be relieved by a colleague. No guard patrolled the area during the 10 minutes in which the statue was believed to have been taken from the pedestal, Mr. Dougherty said. Possible Boundary Marker Immediately thereafter, the museum, which has more than 300 galleries encompassing 900,000 square feet, was put on special alert. All outgoing visitors were searched and their briefcases and packages — which are required to be checked — were examined as they left the premises. Every room and storage area in the Met was searched, too, Mr. Dougherty said, including the museum's restaurant, which is near the Cypriot gallery from where the statue disappeared.

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U.S. Urges FBI Investigate For Flood-Jury Tampering

By Charles Babcock and Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP) — The Justice Department has asked the FBI to start an investigation of possible jury tampering because of reports that the lone holdout in the mistrial of Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., tried to influence other jurors with information from a "secret" outside source.

Philip Heymann, head of the department's criminal division, said Friday that the investigation was being ordered "in the best interest of the administration of justice."

The 11-count bribery and perjury trial against the ailing congressman, 75, ended in a hung jury Feb. 3 when a juror, William Cash, refused to agree with other jurors that Rep. Flood was guilty on any of the counts. Jurors said later, in reports first published by The New York Times, that Mr. Cash had told the other jurors that prosecution witnesses had stolen \$176,000 from Rep. Flood.

No Evidence at Trial No such evidence was introduced at the trial. But sources said later that Mr. Cash's claims were similar to accounts that a key witness, Steven Elko, had made to FBI agents a year ago during the Flood investigation. Mr. Cash later told U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch that he made up the story as a "joke." But the judge told the Washington Star that the incident is "past the point where it's a joke." The investigation of possible jury tampering would be desirable, the judge was quoted as saying. Mr. Heymann's statement said

that a decision on seeking a retrial would be delayed, but Justice Department sources have said that such a request is almost certain because of reports by other jurors that Mr. Cash alone prevented guilty verdicts on some of the counts against Rep. Flood. Duping Alleged The congressman was charged with trading his influence as chairman of a powerful House Appropriations subcommittee for cash and bank stock. The money usually was funneled through Elko, the chief prosecution witness, but several other witnesses testified that they made direct personal payments to Rep. Flood. Axel Kleiboecker, Rep. Flood's defense attorney, had argued that Elko had taken advantage of his employer and kept the money for himself. According to several jurors, Mr. Cash, a career Navy man in his 60s, said that he would never vote to "send that old man [Rep. Flood] to jail."

Juror Elizabeth Vegas said in a telephone interview, "as well as others were pressing him to explain to us why he thought Mr. Flood should be acquitted. Finally, he just burst" and told the others he had "information we didn't have from a secret" source. The information was that Elko, along with others, had somehow stolen \$176,000 from Rep. Flood in California. Mr. Cash also made reference to a \$47,000 check being involved in the allegation. Mr. Cash told the Star Friday that "I don't know where I came up with the \$176,000 figure."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP) — Protesting farmers, whose tractors have chewed up acres of sod on the Capitol Mall grounds, have caused as much as \$2 million worth of damage to the area, according to the U.S. Park Police. While biting cold encouraged 20 more farmers to take their tractors home Friday, more than 500 of those remaining packed into the Dirksen Office Building and received their warmest official reception of the week from 10 members of the Senate Agriculture Committee. "We want to hear you and want to help you," Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., told the farmers to thunderous applause. "I don't want to take 2,000 tractors in Washington to convince me that you have a real case to put before the American people."

The farmers, who came to Washington on Monday morning, have pulled out 100 of the 625 tractors that District of Columbia police originally boxed in on the Mall. An official count shows that 35 wooden benches and 57 trash barrels were smashed or hurled, and numerous traffic signs, 25 trees, two information kiosks and a fire hydrant toppled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Poncehita Pierce said yesterday that, on the night Nelson Rockefeller died, she received a telephone call from Megan Marshack between 10:50 and 11 p.m., went to Mr. Rockefeller's town house at West 54th Street, saw Miss Marshack administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and called the police emergency number. Describing publicly for the first time her role in the events of Jan. 26, Miss Pierce, 36, a television personality and close friend of Miss Marshack, 25, a Rockefeller aide, said that, after calling the police, she left Mr. Rockefeller's town house. She said that she met arriving police officers outside, directed them to the proper door and returned to her apartment, in a building a few numbers away on the same street. The police recorded the call for help at 11:16. Miss Pierce's statement, thus, suggested that 16 to 26 minutes elapsed between the time of Miss Marshack's call notifying her that Mr. Rockefeller, 70, had had a heart attack and the time of the call she placed to the police. Miss Pierce, in her statement — the first by any of the people who were with Mr. Rockefeller at the town house after he was stricken — did not say whether Mr. Rockefeller was alive when she arrived, what Miss Marshack said to her or her or why Miss Marshack had not called for emergency help. Miss Pierce said that she found Miss Marshack alone with Mr. Rockefeller, who, she said, was lying on a couch in a ground-floor room of the five-story town house. Her statement was released by Barnabas Hennessey, a lawyer who called The New York Times to offer information. The statement was made in response to questions posed by The Times after his call. After reading the statement over the telephone, Mr. Hennessey answered a few questions but provided no substantive new information. Asked if Mr. Rockefeller was alive when Miss Pierce arrived, he replied: "She wasn't told, so she doesn't know." He indicated that the statement covered all the questions put to him.

Kosygin to Visit India

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP) — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin will make an official visit to India next month, Tass reported yesterday.

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Taiwan, Tonkin and the Truth

If Congress is to be a serious partner in big-power diplomacy, it had better learn to talk straight as well as tough. The power to declare war carries the burden of defining the provocations to war with restraint and precision. Otherwise the bombast of today will be the Tonkin of tomorrow.

We offer this caution because the Senate is skidding perilously close to asserting a commitment to Taiwan that most of its members do not in fact intend. The effort is led by some of the very senators who most resent the way President Johnson exploited a Tonkin Gulf incident to claim their support for a 10-year war in Vietnam. And they are doing it to appease more hawkish colleagues whose concern for the power position of the United States should make them especially wary of uttering threats that the country may not honor.

If both Washington and Peking are going to respect an anomalous status for Taiwan, they cannot pretend that it is just another state. The emerging deal with Peking recognizes Taiwan to be a part of China. Accordingly, it requires termination of a defense treaty with a "Republic of China" that Washington no longer recognizes. But it provides also that in exchange for normal diplomatic relations, trade and other promising collaborations, the United States expects Peking to leave Taiwan's economic and social system undisturbed and to tolerate unofficial U.S. dealings there, including the sale of arms. As Teng Hsiao-ping made clear to Congress, the present Chinese government accepts that exchange although it will not rule out the use of force against Taiwan forever.

So Congress rightly asks what happens if these undertakings are ever violated. The blunt answer is that the United States would do exactly what it would have done under the terminated treaty: decide at that time whether an armed attack justifies intervention to meet what the treaty calls "the common danger." If the attack were to be provoked by Taiwan, or designed to prevent creation of a separate Taiwan state of which Washington, too, disapproved, there is a chance America would do nothing. Under

other circumstances, it might take measures short of force, disrupting diplomatic or economic dealings with the mainland regime.

A deal is a two-way arrangement. The side that would violate one part risks loss of the rest. If the present deal seems fair and likely to be self-enforcing — which we think it is — it is a good deal. If Congress thinks otherwise, it can prevent consummation of the arrangement in many ways.

What it should not do is undermine the deal by destroying its central element: American recognition, since 1972, that Taiwan belongs to China. To protect their political flanks against opponents of this recognition, Sens. Church, Javits and Baker now propose a resolution that would unilaterally proclaim the essential provisions of the terminated treaty; they would define any attack on Taiwan as a "common danger" and pledge readiness "to resist" whatever jeopardizes the "territorial and functional integrity" of the island.

Although no automatic pledge of war, this would be as much license as Johnson ever had for Vietnam. It would also be a frontal challenge to Peking's sovereignty over Taiwan. And it would be an open invitation to future Taiwan regimes to break away from anomalousism to independence under a presumed American shield.

When in doubt, speak the truth. Even 10 years from now, the earliest time when China might have the power to invade Taiwan, the United States intends to hold Peking to the spirit of the present Taiwan deal. It has a historic and moral obligation to those Taiwanese whom it encouraged to build a non-Communist form of life. If dealings between China and the United States are by then extensive and mutually profitable, they can be held hostage to Peking's continued respect for Taiwan's autonomy. But if that leverage fails to develop, it will be because of many intervening crises and conflicts during which there will be time enough to reconsider the Taiwan tangle. We think that is the true sense of Congress now. It should not be difficult to put into words.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Movable Crisis

The Carter administration is now attempting to warn the public of a possible oil crisis, but without actually starting a panic. That will probably prove impossible. If Americans begin to take the warning seriously — as they assuredly ought to — some will inevitably react in ways that make matters worse. There's already evidence of a little hoarding here and a little profiteering there.

The administration itself is, as usual, adding to the confusion by the variety of its own pronouncements. Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal, who is worried about the day-to-day strength of the dollar, deplores the admonitions being delivered by Secretary of Energy Schlesinger. But Schlesinger is right — right, unfortunately, in his assessment of future oil imports, and right in his decision to talk about it openly.

The administration's job would be easier, in a sense, if it could say with certainty that a great wracking shortage of oil were coming. It could then swing into the high-powered response to crisis that is so congenial to the American spirit. But certainty is a luxury granted to no one who deals with oil and energy policy. If the administration blows the bugle and braces the country for an emergency that never arrives, or arrives only in a mild form, the costs in disruption will be exceedingly high. But to err on the Blumenthal side, by dismissing the possibility of a severe shortage until it actually developed, would be even more costly. The administration seems to be adopting, hesitantly, a step-by-step tactic of gradually raising the level of the warnings, in proportion to its changing assessments of the danger. By every indication, the chance of serious trouble soon — by which we mean this spring — has risen substantially in the past couple of weeks.

The structure of the shortage begins, of course, with the Iranian revolution. In late autumn, the turmoil in the oil industry there dropped exports to zero, taking nearly 6 million barrels of oil a day off the market. That is about one-tenth of world production. But there was no immediate effect, because other Gulf governments — preponderantly Saudi Arabia — raised their production to cover most of the Iranian shortfall. The Saudi pro-

duction went up around 7.5 million barrels a day during the summer to some 10.5 million by the year's end. But late last month the Saudis announced that production in the first quarter of this year would be held down to 9.5 million barrels a day. Currently, there are indications that their actual production may be considerably lower, perhaps no more than 8.5 million barrels. When Saudi exports decline, there is no other source capable of filling the gap.

One victim will probably be the administration's earlier intention of decontrolling crude oil and gasoline prices. A government can only lift controls when prices are not rising, and oil prices around the world are now beginning to move upward again. Because gasoline prices here are held artificially low, gasoline consumption has been climbing steadily higher and, in fact, oil stocks in this country are currently below normal. That is where the mechanism of panic will begin to operate.

The prospect of sharply higher prices ahead will induce companies, brokers, traders and retailers to try to build up their reserves, so that they will go into the shortage and worldwide price increase with their tanks brimming. With the big international oil companies already beginning to cut back on deliveries to their customers in Europe, the grab for remaining supplies will get more anxious. That, in turn, will aggravate the small but perceptible shortage that has now begun to appear. Which, in turn, will incite still larger increases in world oil prices.

Nobody really knows what the Saudis intend to do in the months ahead. No one can say how long it will be before Iran begins shipping oil again, or how much it will choose to produce. But it is rapidly becoming an urgent international responsibility to restrain the speculation and squabbling as markets tighten.

The Saudis, you might say, got their customers in America, Europe and Japan smoothly through the winter. Nobody froze. But it begins to look as though the passage through the coming summer vacation season is not going to be quite so smooth.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 12, 1904

CHEFOO — The initial attack at Port Arthur ended by 3 A.M. When the sun rose, very red, it disclosed on the horizon three two-funnel cruisers on whose masts we distinguished the flag of the Rising Sun. That morning a strange apathy seemed to possess the Russians. For a long time after anchor was weighed no vessel went to chase the Japanese or fire a single shot. The Japanese left and returned again at 11 A.M. with 16 ships including five battleships. One landed a 12-inch shell near the Russian torpedo boats and disabled battleships. The aim was splendid.

Fifty Years Ago
February 12, 1929

MADRID — For the first time Primo de Rivera declared officially yesterday his intention of drawing his dictatorship to a close as rapidly as possible. In an exclusive interview with this paper's correspondent, Europe's most amiable Dictator stated that he would restore the Constitutional Government of Spain and resign within two to two-and-a-half years, declaring that his only purpose is to institute a "strong Parliament representative of the true opinion of the Spanish people." The Premier also emphatically denied any animosity between himself and King Alfonso.



Several Soviet Voices Heard at Once

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW — The illusion of unanimity in Soviet officialdom occasionally dissolves into a babble of voices. Not quite akin to the open debate of the West, the phenomenon nonetheless reflects at least a limited diversity of views in the vast conglomeration of interests known as the state bureaucracy.

An economist may write a scathing attack on the industrial-incentive system and get it published in the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, which gives it the imprimatur of the highest authority in the land.

But nothing happens. No improvements are introduced, no changes made. Someone with influence obviously agrees with the economist — otherwise the article would not have appeared — and somebody powerful evidently disagrees with him as well. Thus, no change.

In recent weeks, some variations have been heard on a couple of important themes. One is the degree of experimentation to be allowed in Soviet theater.

Text Defended

Pravda printed the conservative view, as might be expected. In a long essay, a drama critic demolished directors and actors who tamper with the Russian classics. Alexander Vilkin was taken to task for his production of Chekhov's "The Seagull" at the Mayakovsky Theater, where the emphasis and meaning of the original text had been manipulated to create cheap puns, the critic said, provoking unseemly applause.

Applause in the midst of a monologue so serious, Pravda intoned, "can hardly be regarded as testimony to the actor's victory."

Yuri Lyubimov, one of Moscow's most innovative directors, also came under fire, especially for his mixture of Gogol pieces deconstructed by Pravda as "disemboweled and mutilated." Takeo from parts of "The Overcoat," "Dead Souls," "Diary of a Madman" and others, the production is a display of Lyubimov's defiance in translating commentary from another century into a critique of the present. It is a talent that some officials do not appreciate.

Chekhov and Gogol are acceptable to the party because they wrote about czarist society, just as Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita," which Lyubimov has also staged and for which he has also been attacked by Pravda, has become acceptable because it was ostensibly a comment on the 1920s.

Laborious Process

The process of getting a new production approved by the layers of government bureaucracy is laborious, and while the decisions may be political or venal, they are not accidental. And so it seems significant that Lyubimov retains his job as chief director of the popular Taganka Theater. Pravda notwithstanding.

"The Master and Margarita" still plays to packed houses 20 months after Pravda attacked it, and productions that infuriate the conservative element continue to reach the stage. Somebody up there must like them.

Different voices have also been heard simultaneously on the sensitive topic of Jewish culture. The number of Jews permitted to emigrate to Israel has risen sharply, to more than 30,000 in 1978, and a modest revival of Yiddish theater has been allowed. One musical troupe gave nine performances in Moscow in December after a four-year absence, and a traveling Yiddish musical theater, based in the Far Eastern Jewish autonomous district of Birobidzhan, has been formed.

In addition, the official silence on the persecution of Soviet Jews by the Nazis during World War II was broken by the recent publication of the searing novel "Heavy Sand" by Otkryt, a minor literary monthly. The book by Anatoly Rybakov, who is Jewish, describes the suffering of Jews in the Ukraine.

Last month, however, almost as a reply, official publishing houses released two anti-Zionist books, which in turn generated anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic reviews in leading newspapers, including Pravda,

Izvestia, Sovetskaya Kultura and Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya. Tass distributed an article that said:

"American Zionists, closely connected with the U.S. military-industrial complex, are in the front ranks of those who advocate the spiraling of the arms race and the heightening of international tension."

It is known that an overwhelming majority of the Pentagon's contractors are controlled by Zionist capital. Among the Pentagon's major providers are American oil companies, many of which are under Zionist control.

Part of Pravda's article resembled the anti-Semitic crank letters occasionally received by American reporters here. It drew a parallel between Zionism and Nazism, and linked Zionists to practically every scourge on earth: "the big bourgeoisie opposing the Communist movement," "the initiators of all kinds of terrorist acts," "American gangsters," "the Italian Mafia," the "international criminal world" and even "the Maoists."

In an attempt to give the assault intellectual legitimacy, the Russians had one of the anti-Zionist volumes edited by Mark Mitin, a noted philosopher and a member of the prestigious Academy of Sciences.

He reviewed his own book in Izvestia — favorably — without mentioning that he was its editor. Mitin's objective was to blur the distinction between Zionism and Judaism by attributing many of Zionism's supposedly evil traits to its religious roots.

The overall effect of the burst of propaganda was to warn Soviet Jews that interest in their religion and their culture — especially any inclination to emigrate to Israel — was tantamount to embracing racist, anti-Communist, bourgeois, militaristic, Nazi, Maoist, Mafia and imperialist principles.

It is the sort of thing that scares some people into inaction, of course. But it persuades others that there is no room for them in this society, and so they try to leave, swelling the ranks of those seeking just what the propaganda tries to prevent.

Purpose Seen

To some observers, the multiple voices seem like nothing more than various sides of the same personality, cunning tactics of inconsistency contrived for a given end. Avarage theater, in this view, is just a safety valve to bleed off the restiveness of a creative elite without contaminating the general population. Allowing Yiddish theater and Jew-

ish books seems little more than a propaganda ploy to rebut charges of anti-Semitism, and the increase to exit visas an effort to mollify those in Washington who would deny Moscow trade benefits.

But this is a complex country, and some see the complexities surfacing in a period of uncertainty at the top. Leonid Brezhnev, the 72-year-old Soviet leader, is evidently ailing. He gives the impression of a man without stamina, no longer able to put in the long days that his office requires. Anticipating a transition, some Russians are maneuvering for position.

One piece of evidence that Brezhnev is leaning more heavily on his aides is seen in the rapid rise of Konstantin Chernenko, 67, who was named a party secretary in 1976, a candidate for the ruling Politburo in 1977 and a full member in November.

Western diplomats were intrigued that when Brezhnev visited Bulgaria in mid-January, taking Chernenko along, Tass changed its usual reporting procedure and seemed to give Chernenko equal billing. The agency dispensed with the usual account of Brezhnev "accompanied by" Chernenko, and referred to Brezhnev "and" Chernenko. Kremlinologists saw this as a sign of Chernenko's high status.

Mexico City: Distant Neighbors

By James Reston

MEXICO CITY — It is 30 years since Octavio Paz wrote "The Labyrinth of Solitude" — the classic study of life and thought in Mexico. Now we find him in his cluttered and noisy penthouse in the very center of Mexico City, reflecting on the visit of President Carter and still musing about the difference between our two countries.

He agrees that formal relations between the United States and Mexico are friendly, despite some differences over oil and illegal aliens, but our peoples, he insists, are neighbors and strangers.

"The great difference between us," he says, "is not economical, not political — not because you are very rich and we are very poor. The difference is historical."

"You in the United States were born with the beginning of the new world, with reformation, liberalism, criticism, and democracy, and capitalism. And we in Mexico start with the old empire, the Aztec empire. It was young but it was very old because it was the inheritor of the old theocracies of this part of the world — the oldest thing in history. And then arrived a power — the Spanish. So we are a mixture of the pre-Columbians and the Roman Catholic Church's counterreformation — and this is a very great difference."

Political Needs

Paz is interested in but not very excited about Mexico's new discoveries of oil. It may give Mexico time, he says, but oil in the hands of the state, he says, is dangerous. The greatest need in this country, he insists, is political reform. The greatest danger to North America is ignorance of each country's history — indifference in the United States about Mexico, and prejudice about "the American monster" in Mexico.

This is a theme one hears in Mexico City these days during every thoughtful discussion about the meeting of Carter with President Lopez Portillo. Not what the two presidents will do about the price

of gas, but what they will do, if anything, about improving the education of the rising generation in the history of the two countries (and Canada).

What is being taught in the Mexican schools about the United States? Officials at the U.S. Embassy know that what we call the "Mexican war" is defined in the school books of Mexico as "the unfair war" or the "American intervention" that took half of Mexico's territory and added it to the territory of the United States.

But beyond that, U.S. officials here are just beginning to study this question and it may be significant that even Carter's speech writers know so little about Mexico that they came here to talk to Paz before preparing the president's remarks to the Mexican parliament.

Influence of Left

Paz, a handsome and energetic man now in his 60s, is critical of the one-party political domination of Mexico. The dominant bureaucracy of the state here is more worrying than corruption, he says. Both the press and education, he thinks, are unduly influenced by the left.

There is little realization in Mexico, he agrees, that Latin America has been defended from the tumults of the world in this century by the energy and power of the United States and its allies in the Western world. This he hopes may be corrected in the last quarter of the century, and yet he sounds pessimistic about the moral foundations of the West and talks of this very much like the Russian philosopher, Solzhenitsyn. But in sort of an epilogue to his classic book, Paz makes the following statement:

"The sickness of the West is moral, rather than social and economic. It is true that their economic problems are serious, and that they have not been resolved; on the contrary, inflation and unemployment are on the rise. It is also true that poverty has not disappeared, despite affluence. Several groups — women, racial, religious and linguistic minorities — still are or feel excluded. But the real, most profound discord lies in the soul."

"The future has become the realm of horror, and the present has turned into a desert. The liberal societies spin restlessly, out forward, but round and round. The hedonism of the West is the other face of desperation; its skepticism is not wisdom but renunciation; its nihilism ends in suicide and in inferior forms of credulity, such as political fanaticism and magical chimeras. The empty place left by Christianity in the modern soul is not filled by philosophy but by the cru-

dest superstitions. Our eroticism is a technique, not an art or a passion."

He is no less pessimistic about the relationships between the United States and Mexico. "In general," he says, "Americans have not looked for a Mexico in Mexico; they have looked for their obsessions, enthusiasms, phobias, hopes, interests — and these are what they have found. In short, the history of our relationship is the history of a mutual and stubborn deceit, usually involuntary, though not always so."

Deep Differences

In conclusion, Paz says that the United States and Mexico are "condemned" to live alongside each other, but are separated more by very profound social, economic and psychic differences than by physical and political frontiers.

To prove that these differences really have nothing to do with oil or economics or political power, Paz says that we have only to imagine Mexico suddenly turned into a prosperous, mighty country.

"Far from disappearing," he concludes, "the differences would become more acute and more clear-cut. The reason is obvious: these differences are not only quantitative, they pertain to the domain of civilizations. What separates us is the very thing that unites us. We are two distinct versions of Western civilization."

One descends from Paz's pessimism vaguely depressed. But he argues against this: "The real point is to have a serious conversation about where our two countries are," he says on the way down, "and maybe Mr. Carter and President Portillo will begin this conversation in the next few days."

Men of God Evangelize In Rhodesia

By Richard West

JOHANNESBURG — If there is no peace in Rhodesia, this can not be blamed on any shortage of men of God involved in both politics and the guerrilla war there.

The man most likely to be the first black president of Zimbabwe, as Rhodesia will be renamed, is Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whose startling array of suits to impress political rallies includes a natty papal uniform, specially made for him in Liberia.

The bishop and his main rival for power, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, regard each other with feelings of less than perfect Christian charity; indeed, their rival private armies fight each other almost as much as they fight the guerrillas.

A third political cleric, the Rev. Canaan Banana, who is now in jail for supporting one of the exiled guerrilla groups, surely deserves to be known abroad for his sayings.

Radical Chic

It was Banana who rewrote The Lord's Prayer into the language of black radical chic. "Teach us to demand our share of the gold. Forgive us our docility."

Although Prime Minister Ian Smith is not, like his predecessor Garfield Todd, in holy orders, he goes to his Presbyterian church each Sunday, and frequently calls on the help of God at political rallies.

One of his sons supports the Moral Re-Armament movement, which came here via the United States.

(One pious American campaign here for a movement to combat Communism by building fortified church towers all around the Rhodesian countryside. And recently, 36 Californian transcendental meditationists came to Salisbury to bring about peace by meditating and levitating or, if they failed to achieve the latter, by meditating and jumping up and down on their well-sprung hotel beds.)

A more serious religious influence comes from the various church missions in Rhodesia that provide not only propagation of the faith but badly needed schools and hospitals for the rural blacks.

Catholic Reputation

The largest church is the Roman Catholic, which claims about 600,000 faithful in Rhodesia. Catholics here have won a reputation, not really deserved, of sympathy with Marxism and with the black guerrillas. The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace has long campaigned for liberal causes such as the integration of schools and the freeing of black political detainees. Some missionaries, particularly the Jesuits, have been accused of giving aid to the guerrillas, for which offense Bishop Donald Lamont of Umtali was sent to prison and later expelled.

Lamont returned to his native Ireland, from which he has kept up a loud campaign in favor of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army guerrillas, whom he appears to identify with his native Irish Republican Army. Indeed, Mugabe himself was brought up as a Catholic, although it is not known if he is still in communion.

Such things have produced a distrust of the Catholic Church among most white Rhodesians. A thriller about the war, "A Time of Madness," by Robert Early, portrays an Italian Catholic priest who takes his instructions from Moscow and turns his home into an arsenal of bombs and machine guns for the guerrillas.

The Anglican Church, which is very anti-government in South West Africa (Namibia), is for some reason rather pro-Smith in Rhodesia. One vicar is a vociferous senior in Smith's Rhodesian Front. The Anglican Dean of Salisbury has had produced a best-selling record of the sermon "A Deafening Silence," which he preached at the funeral of those killed when guerrillas shot down an Air Rhodesia plane, afterwards butchering half the survivors. Many missionaries and their wives and children have been murdered, notably at Elim in July when 13 men, women and children were hacked to death.

These murders and the failure of the churches would have distressed the greatest of missionaries in Rhodesia, David Livingstone, who wrote shortly before his death, in 1873:

"All I can add to my solitude is may heaven's rich blessing come down on everyone, American, English or Turk, who will help to heal this open sore of the world."

Richard West, a correspondent for the Spectator, published in London, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Document Hints at 5% Raise Limit by '82

British Strikes Ease a Bit; Hospital Aides Drift Back

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Britain's strikes eased marginally today as some hospital workers agreed to return to work, and union officials vowed to intervene to prevent a 2-to-1 vote by workers at a British Leyland automotive plant stayed away from work despite a 2-to-1 vote by workers against a strike.

Details of a government-union accord were leaked today to press; they hinted at bringing increases down to 5 percent — government's original and ignored target for this year — 1982, of an annual "national economic" of "economic progress" to guide wage bargaining, a union "guideline" on picketing, closed shop and strikes.

Walkouts among hospital service workers were beginning to cause disruption. About 700 of Britain's 1,000 hospitals remained closed or all but emergency cases. A week ago more than 1,000 hospitals were affected.

"Fed Up"
Newspapers said that hospital workers, laundrymen, cooks and messengers drifted back to work, saying they were "fed up" with hospital leaders and ashamed of the hardships that their strikes

brought to children, the old and the sick.

Pressure built on the 19,000 strikers at the Longbridge factory, the biggest of state-owned British Leyland's plants, to return to work tomorrow. About 100,000 workers at the 33 other British Leyland factories had voted 2 to 1 against a strike, and union officials said they would "exercise their authority" to prevent more layoffs if strikers at Longbridge stayed off the job tomorrow.

Opposition leader Margaret Thatcher committed the Conservative Party to banning strikes by workers in essential public services. She said that she would run such services with public volunteers rather than "yield to bullying."

Mrs. Thatcher, in a speech yesterday, also pledged a far-reaching reform of labor union law. Prime Minister James Callaghan has been tackling that same issue in talks with the 21-million-member Trades Union Congress (TUC), the central labor organization.

Concordat Leaked
Today, however, the much-revised concordat drafted in these talks were leaked to several newspapers.

The conservative Sunday Express newspaper condemned it as a "total and abject surrender by the government. However, it said that the concordat contained: "No move to lessen the tyranny of the closed shop. No move to forbid lawbreaking by pickets. No move to compel unions to bring in democratic methods like secret ballots."

One of the document's reported provisions, the annual "national assessment" of economic prospects to guide bargaining was denied by Ken Gill, the Communist leader of an engineering union and a member of the TUC general council. Any such plan, he said, would "kill the unions."

With the economy damaged by the prolonged strikes, the government, meanwhile, was reported planning an emergency package of new taxes and spending cuts.

The Observer newspaper said that Treasury officials warned that interest rates would have to go higher than the 14 percent base rate introduced last week if emergency tax and spending measures were not taken at once.

It predicted increases in taxes on liquor and tobacco and on the value-added tax. No tax increases were predicted for gasoline, but gasoline prices were expected to go up to 83 pence to 85 pence (\$1.66 to \$1.70) a gallon by the end of the week.



TOP DOG — Kerry blue Callaghan of Leander embraces owner Wendy Streetfield just after the terrier won the champion's trophy at London's Crufts Dog Show over the weekend, in which more than 8,000 dogs had participated.

Including Some Allies

U.S. Says Many Countries Still Violate Human Rights

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP) — The State Department says that, despite heightened world awareness of human rights, repression and abuse of individual liberties still existed last year in many countries, including such longtime U.S. friends as South Korea, the Philippines, Israel and Mexico.

The department's annual report to Congress on human rights in 115 countries receiving U.S. aid attracted unusually heavy advance attention this year, in part because of a Washington Post article about Israel published on Wednesday.

The controversial Post report, which drew strong denials from Israel, quoted cables from a former State Department officer in Jerusalem saying that Israeli authorities may have systematically mistreated Palestinians in interrogation centers on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

In addition, human rights problems have played a big role in a number of major foreign policy issues now confronting the United States. For example, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger charged recently that the Carter administration's heavy emphasis on human rights may have helped set off the current political turmoil in Iran.

Israel Mentioned
Allegations of widespread rights abuses in Nicaragua were an important factor in President Carter's decision last week to cut back U.S. aid and diplomatic ties with that country.

The annual survey, issued yesterday, is relatively mild on Israel compared to many other countries, including Syria. The survey describes Israel as "a full-fledged parliamentary democracy with extremely high standards of justice and human rights."

However, in its section on the occupied territories, the report says in part: "Allegations about the routine use of torture including psychological and physical pressures and instances of brutality by Israeli officials during interrogation of Arab security suspects have been widely publicized. . . . The accumulation of reports, some from credible sources, makes it appear that instances of mistreatment have occurred."

The report notes assurances by Israeli officials "that such practices are forbidden by Israeli law and that any violators are punished." State Department officials said that the term "instances of mistreatment" was not intended to suggest that Israel pursued a systematic, officially or unofficially condoned policy of mistreatment.

The human rights survey, which has been required by Congress since 1976, is compiled from U.S. embassy reports and the assessments of private rights organizations such as Amnesty International. Since its purpose is to allow Congress to take rights factors into account when allocating foreign aid, several countries that have figured prominently in rights controversies — the Soviet Union, China, Chile, South Africa, Uganda — are not described because they receive no U.S. assistance.

For the first time, the 1978 report attempts to assess the overall global state of human rights. It concludes that the Carter administration, through its priority emphasis on the subject, can take some credit for increasing world awareness of rights questions and helping to bring about improvements in several Third World countries.

Among those countries cited as having made progress toward democracy after direct or indirect military control, or as having released significant numbers of political prisoners, are the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Ecuador, Ghana, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and Paraguay.

But the survey noted setbacks in several countries that had been cited in the 1977 report as having shown signs of progress. Of these, perhaps the most significant is Iran. The Iran report was completed before civil strife there forced Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to leave the country.

During the months leading up to the upheavals in Iran, the report said, the shah's regime "contributed to an atmosphere of confrontation and conflict" by use of extreme violence, arbitrary arrests and restrictions on civil and political liberties. "In addition," the report said, "credible charges continued that torture was still being used in interrogations in police stations, especially outside Tehran."

The survey is also critical of the Philippines and South Korea, two other countries whose importance to the United States has caused them to obtain large amounts of U.S. aid despite allegations of widespread rights violations.

Of the Philippines, the report said: "There have continued to be credible reports of torture in 1978 as well as of the involvement of military units in abductions and murders of dissidents." It noted "credible reports" of widespread vote fraud, improper governmental influence, and corruption.

The report on South Korea concluded: "The department continues to view the restrictions on the peaceful expression of dissent and other controls in Korea as excessive in relation to the threat under which the nation lives, and as contrary to international human rights standards."

Nicaragua, El Salvador
The Nicaragua report cites "credible reports of torture" by members of President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard, with "no known instance of the government's bringing charges against those accused of such treatment."

One of the harshest reports deals with another Central American country, El Salvador. It cites electoral fraud, growing terrorism and "several apparently credible reports" that government security forces systematically use torture, immune from public investigation.

A report on Mexico in the 1978 survey is potentially sensitive, in part because it comes just before a visit by Mr. Carter there this week. Past rights reports have skirted gingerly around charges of abuse against the Mexican government.

Mexico is a democracy that contends it affords full protection for human rights, and it has criticized rights abuses in other countries. That Mexico's own record is generally good is acknowledged in this year's report, but it adds: "There have been some cases of physical and psychological abuse by the police. There are allegations that suspected terrorists have occasionally been killed instead of being brought to trial."

Egypt Accuses Israel
CAIRO, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Egypt accused Israel yesterday of "terrorizing the Palestinian people" and said that such acts endangered prospects for peace in the Middle East.

The Egyptian charges, two days after Egypt accepted an invitation from the United States to resume peace talks with Israel at ministerial level, were contained in a message from Acting Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali to the chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission. The text was distributed by the official Middle East News Agency.

Citing published reports that some Palestinians in Israeli prisons had been tortured, Mr. Ghali urged the United Nations to take immediate action against Israel. He said that a "dangerous situation" had arisen in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Allen Tate, U.S. Poet, Critic, Essayist

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Allen Tate, 79, a poet and critic and a distinguished figure in contemporary American literature, died Friday.

A biographer, novelist, editor, teacher and critic, Mr. Tate will probably be remembered most as a poet — a poet, to use the words of Dudley Fitts, of "aristocratic integrity." His poetry — weighed, balanced, discursive — reflected the formal and classic virtues he defended in his criticism.

He was also one of the foremost spokesmen for the Southern tradition, not only in literature, but in values and politics.

Mr. Tate's poetry was considered "difficult" by some. It was often filled with references to Latin and Greek classics, and his tone was more intellectual than lyric. But at his best, as in his most famous poem, "Ode to the Confederate Dead," he fused his intellectuality with the Southern sensibility into a powerful philosophical statement.

On the surface, much in his life seemed to be contradictory. He was a Southerner who spent much of the prime of his life in the North, a Protestant who became a Catholic, a polemicist who mellowed into a philosopher. But beneath the surface, there was unity. In a book about Mr. Tate's work, Fernan Bishop described the writer as "consistently Classical, Christian and Southern in his outlook."

Kentucky Native
That outlook was molded largely by his background. John Orley Allen Tate was born Nov. 19, 1899, in Winchester, Ky., the heart of bluegrass country.

As an undergraduate at Vanderbilt University, he became a member of a group called the Fugitives, who guided and influenced the Southern literary renaissance of the next decades.

The Fugitives, who included such other writers as John Crowe Ransom and Robert Penn Warren, put out a magazine, The Fugitive, in which Mr. Tate's first poems appeared. They showed the influence of T.S. Eliot, whose poetry and criticism were to be a major source of inspiration to Mr. Tate throughout his career.

After graduating from Vanderbilt in 1922, Mr. Tate had a brief career as a businessman before devoting himself to letters. He came to New York, where he began his editing career on the magazine Telling Tales. Later he was to become Southern editor of the Horn and Horn, an advisory editor of the Kenyon Review and editor of the Sewanee Review.

Two Biographies
While in Paris on a Guggenheim fellowship in 1928 and 1929, Mr. Tate published his first book, "Mr. Pope and Other Poems." It was followed by two biographies that reflected his abiding interest in the Southern heritage: "Stonewall Jackson — The Good Soldier," and "Jefferson Davis: His Rise and Fall."

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Mr. Tate's literary reputation was at its highest in the 1940s and '50s. After that, it declined somewhat, with one reviewer, Helen Vendler, declaring in 1969 that "while Tate was trying . . . to counter what he considered a cult of rationalistic positivism, he became the high priest of an arcane sect, an anti-cult."

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Obituaries

Allen Tate, U.S. Poet, Critic, Essayist

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Allen Tate, 79, a poet and critic and a distinguished figure in contemporary American literature, died Friday.

A biographer, novelist, editor, teacher and critic, Mr. Tate will probably be remembered most as a poet — a poet, to use the words of Dudley Fitts, of "aristocratic integrity." His poetry — weighed, balanced, discursive — reflected the formal and classic virtues he defended in his criticism.

He was also one of the foremost spokesmen for the Southern tradition, not only in literature, but in values and politics.

Mr. Tate's poetry was considered "difficult" by some. It was often filled with references to Latin and Greek classics, and his tone was more intellectual than lyric. But at his best, as in his most famous poem, "Ode to the Confederate Dead," he fused his intellectuality with the Southern sensibility into a powerful philosophical statement.

On the surface, much in his life seemed to be contradictory. He was a Southerner who spent much of the prime of his life in the North, a Protestant who became a Catholic, a polemicist who mellowed into a philosopher. But beneath the surface, there was unity. In a book about Mr. Tate's work, Fernan Bishop described the writer as "consistently Classical, Christian and Southern in his outlook."

Kentucky Native
That outlook was molded largely by his background. John Orley Allen Tate was born Nov. 19, 1899, in Winchester, Ky., the heart of bluegrass country.

As an undergraduate at Vanderbilt University, he became a member of a group called the Fugitives, who guided and influenced the Southern literary renaissance of the next decades.

The Fugitives, who included such other writers as John Crowe Ransom and Robert Penn Warren, put out a magazine, The Fugitive, in which Mr. Tate's first poems appeared. They showed the influence of T.S. Eliot, whose poetry and criticism were to be a major source of inspiration to Mr. Tate throughout his career.

After graduating from Vanderbilt in 1922, Mr. Tate had a brief career as a businessman before devoting himself to letters. He came to New York, where he began his editing career on the magazine Telling Tales. Later he was to become Southern editor of the Horn and Horn, an advisory editor of the Kenyon Review and editor of the Sewanee Review.

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based there. His many books included "Leningrad Stories" and "The Year of Fire," both published in 1942.

Alice Delysia
BRIGHTON, England, Feb. 11 (AP) — Alice Delysia, 90, who danced at the Russian royal court and created a sensation on the New York stage by appearing in \$800,000 worth of jewelry, died at her home here yesterday, friends reported.

The French-born musical comedy star appeared on the stage with Noel Coward, Beatrice Lillie and Gertrude Lawrence. Two of her greatest stage successes were in "On With the Dance" in 1935 and in "The French for Love" in 1937.



Allen Tate

Orchestrated Split With Russia

Kardelj, Tito's Confidant, Dies at 69



Edvard Kardelj

sponsible for its own decisions, it allowed the dismantling of centralized planning in favor of a more rational market-type economy — a major element in Yugoslavia's relative prosperity today compared with the rest of Eastern Europe.

During his career, Mr. Kardelj held many important party and government posts, including those of vice-president and foreign minister.

Mr. Kardelj was born on Jan. 27, 1910, to a tailor's family in Ljubljana. He joined the Communist Party at 18 and was jailed for two years in 1930. Despite being badly treated by the royal police while under arrest, he refused to give any information — a reason why he was able to gain Marshal Tito's trust and become one of his closest collaborators.

Between 1934 and 1937, he was in Moscow, where he studied in the Comintern's international school and eventually taught as a lecturer. Along with Marshal Tito, he was one of the few Yugoslav Communists studying in Moscow who survived the Stalin purges.

During the war, Mr. Kardelj worked largely in Slovenia, where he organized resistance activities and acted as the link between the Slovene partisans and Marshal Tito's supreme command in the south. He played an important part in setting up a Communist-dominated provisional government of liberated Yugoslavia in 1943, in which he was appointed Marshal Tito's deputy and vice-premier. He retained this post at the end of the war when the government was constitutionally established.

Self-Management Concept
Although originally conceived as a convenient way of distinguishing the Yugoslav brand of socialism from the Kremlin version, self-management changed the face of Yugoslavia. Based on the principle that each enterprise should be re-

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French to Press Walkouts Against Steel-Force Cuts

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Feb. 11 (HT) — French workers plan to continue their 24-hour strike throughout the country against the plan by Prime Minister Raymond Barre to reduce the size of the steel industry, by closing many plants and firing 60,000 steel workers, roughly a quarter of the industry work force.

France's main unions want to resist the steel plan, which they threaten the economic future of the Lorraine region and northern France where the steel industry is concentrated.

24-hour strike throughout the country is scheduled for Friday and many strikers plan a protest march to Paris prior to a key meeting next week between the unions and the French industrial minister.

Thirty-five persons, including 10 police officers, were injured in clashes involving striking workers north of Paris. Forty out of northern French steel mills disrupted traffic on the auto for several hours to dramatize their complaints, then fought police guarding the freight de-

pot at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport northeast of Paris.

Steelworkers dumped 1,500 tons of iron ore Friday and blocked a railway tunnel at Longwy near the size of the steel industry, by using many plants and firing 60,000 steel workers, roughly a quarter of the industry work force.

Several French steel towns were paralyzed for two days earlier last week when demonstrators halted all normal activity and blocked highway traffic and rail movement.

Similar disruptions took place Friday along the west coast region threatened by cutbacks in the shipbuilding industry. Central Nantes was blocked by violent demonstrations, and La Rochelle and Rochefort were paralyzed by one-day city-wide protests.

As unemployment continues to rise nationally, French newspapers estimate that more than 4,000 persons receive job dismissals each week. French unions, despite political friction between leaders of the two main groups, have agreed that the government is failing to create enough new jobs.

Meanwhile France's state-owned television stations continued to carry only skeleton programming as a gesture of solidarity with striking personnel at the Societe Francaise de Production (SFP) — the state-owned film and television production company. The strike is against the planned dismissal of 424 employees now and of several hundred more later — roughly a fifth of the SFP's staff.

SFP lost more than \$20 million last year, with salaries representing half of the company's costs. The manpower cutback is part of a survival plan announced last week by SFP's newly appointed manager, Antoine de Clermont-Tonnerre, a former close aide of Mr. Barre.

Seoul Dissident Is Questioned

SEOUL, Feb. 11 (AP) — Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung was summoned for questioning by government prosecutors yesterday in connection with public statements made after his release from prison in December, when he criticized the government for its human-rights policy.

He was released after four hours of questioning. He said that the prosecutor had warned him to stop criticizing the Park Chung Hee government or face jail again.

He was released from prison on Dec. 27 after serving about two-thirds of a five-year term for demanding Mr. Park's resignation in a manifesto. After his release, the former presidential candidate vowed that he would continue to fight until democracy is fully restored to South Korea.

Police Win Pact New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Striking policemen, who threatened to leave the city without protection during the Mardi Gras season, won an interim agreement with city officials yesterday and went back to work, ending the two-week strike.

Police said that more than 1,000 city's 1,480 policemen had at the strike before Mayor Ernest Morial, who had refused to grant the Police Association, announced a tentative pact yesterday.

The tentative agreement recognizes the Teamster-affiliated Police Association as the sole bargaining unit for officers and sets up a series of negotiations beginning tomorrow on a new police contract.

Mexican Worker Slain U.S. Lettuce Strike

CENTRO, Calif., Feb. 11 (UPI) — A striker was shot to death yesterday, the first fatality in continuing violence in Imperial County lettuce fields. A field foreman was taken into custody for slaying.

Of Mexican, 27 of Mexican, across the border in Calexico, Calif., was killed by a bullet in the head when he and union members approached a group of so-called "replacement workers" many of them teenagers, armed by growers for weekend

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Euromarket

Prices of Dollar Bonds Tumble As Currency Resumes Its Slide

By William Ellington

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — Prices of dollar-denominated Eurobonds fell between 1 and 1½ points a week due to a sharp decline of the dollar in the foreign exchange market, a large amount of offerings of the inflationary implications of emerging world shortage of oil. Whatever optimism investors have had about the prospects of currency stability and an early rise in short-term interest rates is severely shaken by reports that the market for dollar-denominated Eurobonds is trading well above \$20 per barrel of oil, with the oil price's reference level of about \$13.34 per barrel. If oil shortages persist due to an unwillingness or inability of Iran to increase its former production, then the dollar is likely to weaken as it did in 1973 and 1974 when the "oil cartel" quadrupled crude prices, some bankers asserted. Among the reasons for this assertion is that the Carter administration can no longer count on Europe and Japan being able to achieve a rate of economic expansion in the United States this year, on the possibility of oil shortages. Consequently, it is no longer as clear as it once was that the U.S. will be able to show a big improvement in its debt accounts due to bigger demand for U.S. exports in other currencies. "The United States is in much better position as far as oil supplies are concerned than Europe and Japan. Therefore, I think the rate of the dollar improving due to its growth-rate differentials is out the window," one banker said.

Some bankers also foresee the likelihood that Europe and Japan have to raise interest rates to counter the inflationary effects of

high oil prices. This could narrow the difference between higher U.S. interest rates and lower European and Japanese rates so that the interest advantage in holding dollars would be eroded.

In effect, the possibility of the dollar declining further and the possibility of European interest rates rising put a blight on nearly all currency sectors of the Eurobond market.

However, the dollar sector was hit hardest by what seemed to be an almost indiscriminate marking down of prices. For example, Citicorp's \$200 million, 7½ percent note issue of October 1981 was marked down 1½ points during the week to 93½. This raised the yield to maturity to 9.78 from 9.11 percent. Normally, yields of short-dated issues such as Citicorp's should have fallen in sympathy with a decline short-term U.S. interest rates. Instead, the sharp rise in Citicorp's yield reflected its Citibank dropped its prime lending rate a quarter point to 11½ percent to match the lower levels set by some other U.S. money center banks a week ago.

Offerings reaching the market this week generally traded at discounts from issue price that were greater than the fees earned by the institutions placing the bonds. This suggested that underwriters and selling group members were baying to get rid of their unplaced bonds at a loss.

Sears Roebuck's \$150-million, three-year notes fell to 98.13 offered in the aftermarket from issue price of 99½. This raised the yield on the 9 percent notes to 9.85 percent from 9.2 percent. Moreover, the aftermarket

New York Stock Market

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Last week, the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 12.21 points to \$22.42 amid worries about imported oil, inflation and interest rates — the three "I's" stalking the stock market.

Caution was the watchword. Wall Street had no corner on this commodity. Money managers and investment advisers sounded the same theme.

For example, in the opinion of Walter Peters, this is no season to rush out and buy common stocks. He is president of the New York-based Unicorn Group, a money-management firm that emphasizes world politics and economics as part of its expertise. His basic message: Stay mostly in cash equivalents and tread softly until the dust in Iran and other trouble spots settles.

In theory, Mr. Peters says, a person can make a compelling case to purchase equities. "However," he adds, "the case can be even more compelling after prices decline."

He expects the Dow industrials to fall as low as the 680-700 range this year before hitting bottom. There are certain sectors of the market that he favors, such as selected natural-gas exploration companies, gas pipelines and the data processing group.

"Close to the Vest"

In Hollywood, Fla., Stan Weinstein has been advising clients for the last few months to play the market very "close to the vest." His latest counsel in The Professional Tape Reader, an advisory service he publishes, is as follows: "Now you should become even more cautious."

This publication winds up its current issue by observing: "The time to become aggressively bullish is still a few months ahead of us — but it's not here yet."

In Philadelphia, Charles Rockey Jr. is senior vice president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, which carries the dual distinction of being the nation's oldest and largest mutual saving bank. He is responsible for managing the bank's \$2.4 billion securities portfolio that is geared chiefly

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

price was equivalent to a discount of 1½ percent compared with the selling group fee of ½ percent.

Other issues experienced a similar fate. New Brunswick Electric Power Commission's \$75-million, 15-year issue fell to 98.13 offered from an issue price of 99½. And a \$100-million, seven-year Finnish government note, issued at 99½ bearing a coupon of 9 percent fell to 98.25.

However, a \$50-million, 15-year issue of Hudson's Bay Co. performed reasonably well. Priced at 101 bearing a coupon of 10 percent,

the issue was quoted at 98.13 offered.

Syndicate sources said that Hudson's 10-percent coupon was sufficient to attract considerable demand, whereas enthusiasm for the New Brunswick issue waned when the managers reduced the coupon to 9½ from the originally planned 10 percent during the selling period.

Another offering that apparently received a good response was a \$50-million, six-year issue of Gould International Finance, a subsidiary of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Silver, Platinum Futures Hit New Highs

By Sue Schellenbarger

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — Speculators riding a new wave of inflation fears pushed silver and platinum futures to record highs last week as the threat of a world oil shortage darkened the prospects for the U.S. dollar.

"In one respect, these prices are a tally of what people, both in the United States and abroad, think of the chances of success for President Carter's anti-inflation program," an analyst said.

Civil strife in Iran and the resulting cutoff of oil exports erased the dampening effect on precious metals prices of the Carter administration's Nov. 1 dollar-revalue initiative.

As London cash gold prices shattered an Oct. 31 record, metals futures also got a double boost: Iran canceled about \$7 billion in military contracts with the United States, threatening to widen the trade deficit, and James Schlesinger, the energy secretary, said that a prolonged Iranian oil squeeze could be more serious than the Arab oil embargo.

Silver led the way with three consecutive moves into record price territory and closed the week with 45½-cent price gains per ounce, despite a bout of profit-taking Thursday after the treasury secretary, Michael Blumenthal, promised staunch U.S. defense of the dollar.

Producer Price Boost

A frenetic week's trading was capped by the release Friday of an unexpectedly large January boost in producer prices of 1.3 percent, and the February silver contract on New York's Commodity Exchange, Inc., closed at \$7.33½ an ounce.

Platinum futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange followed, shattering the \$400 mark for

the first time to close at \$411.40 an ounce, 15.7 cents above last week's closing level.

Speculative interest in gold was more reserved as futures on the Comex closed \$4.90 an ounce higher for the week at \$243.90 an ounce, easing back after setting new life-of-contract highs earlier in the week. Cash gold prices in London set four consecutive records and exceeded \$250 for the first time.

Soybean Speculators

Copper futures soared, showing independent strength when the precious metals subsided on profit-taking. A shortage of premium-quality copper, declining stocks on the London Metals Exchange and record producer prices contributed to a 1.15-cent-a-pound price increase for March and pushed near-term contract prices higher than distant deliveries — an unusual, extremely bullish situation.

An equally volatile soybean market on the Chicago Board of Trade drew heavy speculative interest as almost everyone in the crop-forecasting business took a shot at guessing the size of the drought-stricken Brazilian soybean crop, which competes with U.S. soybeans on world export markets.

Soybean futures rose to season highs Friday in most contract months after the Agriculture Department added its prediction: The crop would total about 12 to 13 million tons, 1 to 1.6 million tons below its earlier record-sized estimate. With that estimate came a prediction that resulting increased U.S. soybean exports would cause a drawdown of domestic supplies.

A meteorologist for a major brokerage house estimated scattered rainfall during the week in Brazilian soybean-growing areas at 4 to 1.5 inches and forecast dry weather

over the weekend, with a storm front approaching over the west coast of South America.

Continued heavy domestic usage of soybeans and sporadic country sales, plus reports of Soviet buying of U.S. soybean oil, boosted prices. At the close Friday, soybean futures had gained 3½ to 38½ cents a bushel for the week, with the March contract quoted at 7.55, up 35½ cents; wheat gained 8½ to 16½ cents, closing at 3.67½ for the March delivery, and corn was 3 to 4½ cents higher, March 2.37½.

Russians Buy Corn

The government announced two major U.S. corn sales to the Soviet Union of 450,000 tons each, with a large portion of the 900,000-ton total switched from earlier announcements of sales to "unknown destinations." A 160,000-ton wheat sale to unknown destinations also was switched to the Soviet Union.

Gains in wheat futures came largely in sympathy with the surge in soybeans and precious metals, analysts said. Export markets were active late in the week.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, February cattle futures scored a 52-cent-a-pound increase for the February delivery. While hog futures were slightly lower for the week and February pork belly or bacon contracts dropped 43 cents a pound.

Light cattle slaughter showing an 18-percent decline from year-ago levels was the main market feature in cattle, analysts said. Light offerings at major stockyards and brisk wholesale demand led to higher prices. Some traders awaited an upcoming seven-state government cattle inventory next Tuesday as an indicator of how severe the effects of wintry weather have been on cattle herds.

Predictions that wintry weather

would reduce hog herds as well, plus lower marketings than year-ago levels, helped hold hog prices fairly steady. Traders were cautious ahead of an expected moderation of frigid weather that they said could bring an upsurge in slaughter figures.

Diseased Hogs

Analysts said transmissible gastroenteritis, a highly contagious hog disease, continued to plague hog producers, with problem levels reported in parts of Iowa, Illinois and other states.

In other markets, cotton futures gained 5.17 cents a pound for March on expectations of increasing exports. "Everyone remembers that when the dollar was really getting slammed in the second and third quarters of 1978, U.S. cotton was attracting strong export interest. Last week there was fresh buying on expectations that this may happen again," an analyst said.

Sugar futures were .19 cents a pound higher for March as traders talked of improving prospects for the United States eventually signing the international sugar agreement, which would put a floor of 11 cents a pound under world sugar prices.

Coffee futures continued their long tumble, dropping 3.05 cents a pound as Columbia and other producers continued to be aggressive sellers of coffee beans.

Cocoa futures rose by 13½ cents a pound for the March delivery in what analysts said was a technical recovery after a long price plunge since Jan. 1. Frozen concentrated orange juice futures were 4.1 cents a pound lower for March. A government crop report Friday put the nation's expected orange harvest at 205.1 million boxes, 7 percent below last year's crop.

Over-Counter Market

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
Alcoa	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Alumina	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
Alumina	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
Alumina	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aluminum	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

(Continued on Page 8)

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Over-Counter Market

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1979																													
Sales In					Sales In					Sales In					Sales In					Sales In									
100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg					
(Continued from Page 7)																													
CrayRes	1169	295	235	285	-1	DenLm 2.40	178	69	65	68 1/2	+3	EarthSci	91	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1/2	FIWFin	171	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 26	61	10 1/4	9 1/4	10 1/4	+1/2
CritRes	20	19	18 1/2	19	+1/4	DenLm 2.50	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 30	623	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-1/2
Cronus	262	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 2.60	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 32	246	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2
CrossCo	190	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	-1/2	DenLm 2.70	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 34	22	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1/2
Crumpe 24	41	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-1/2	DenLm 2.80	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 36	118	10	10	10	-1/2
CullenFr 1	124	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	-1/2	DenLm 2.90	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 38	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Cullman	72	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	-1/2	DenLm 3.00	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 40	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Cydonia 1	116	15	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1/2	DenLm 3.10	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 42	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Cydonia 2	51	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1/2	DenLm 3.20	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 44	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin	431	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	-1/2	DenLm 3.30	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 46	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 1.40	242	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 3.40	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 48	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 1.50	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 3.50	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 50	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 1.60	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 3.60	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 52	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 1.70	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 3.70	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 54	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 1.80	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 3.80	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 56	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 1.90	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 3.90	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 58	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 2.00	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 4.00	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 60	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 2.10	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 4.10	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 62	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 2.20	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 4.20	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 64	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 2.30	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 4.30	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 66	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 2.40	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 4.40	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 68	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 2.50	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 4.50	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 70	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 2.60	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 4.60	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 72	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 2.70	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 4.70	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 74	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 2.80	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 4.80	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 76	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 2.90	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 4.90	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 78	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 3.00	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 5.00	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 80	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 3.10	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 5.10	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 82	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 3.20	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 5.20	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 84	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 3.30	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 5.30	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 86	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 3.40	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 5.40	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 88	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 3.50	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 5.50	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 90	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 3.60	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 5.60	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 92	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 3.70	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 5.70	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 94	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 3.80	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 5.80	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 96	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 3.90	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 5.90	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 98	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
Dankin 4.00	222	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 6.00	161	149	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	181	-1/2	FIWFin	28	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	FranzFid 100	222	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2

Today, chemicals help keep world business in business.



And IU's Gotaas-Larsen fleet gets them where they're needed.

Businesses throughout the world need refined chemicals to make the products we use every day—synthetic fibers and materials, paints, glass, and more. In transporting these chemicals from where they're made to where they're used, nothing is more important than safety and purity.

Gotaas-Larsen Shipping Corporation, operating one of the world's major independent fleets, owns four modern chemical carriers equipped with advanced cargo handling and containment systems. All have been built since 1974 and are designed to comply with all current maritime codes for international chemical transportation.

With up to 39 segregated tanks, each vessel can carry cargoes as different as petrochemicals and palm oil, alcohols and acids. The tanks are made of stainless steel or specially lined to prevent contamination.

Founded more than 30 years ago, Gotaas-Larsen also transports liquefied natural gas, crude and refined petroleum. In addition, the company operates offshore drilling rigs and passenger cruise ships.

Yet Gotaas-Larsen is more than a maritime leader. It's an important part of IU International, a company with worldwide interests in land and sea transportation, industrial products and services, utilities, distribution and agribusiness that add up to \$2.5 billion in annual revenues.

For more information about the Gotaas-Larsen fleet, write Kenneth A. B. Trippe, President, Gotaas-Larsen Shipping Corporation, 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. To learn more about IU International, write IU Corporate Affairs, 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102.



(Continued on Page 9)

(Continued from Page 8)

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net
arBny 2.37	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1b	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1c	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1d	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1e	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1f	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1g	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1h	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1i	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1j	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1k	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1l	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1m	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1n	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1o	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1p	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1q	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1r	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1s	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1t	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1u	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1v	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1w	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1x	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1y	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1z	72	26	26	1/4

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net
arBny 2.37	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1b	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1c	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1d	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1e	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1f	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1g	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1h	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1i	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1j	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1k	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1l	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1m	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1n	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1o	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1p	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1q	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1r	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1s	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1t	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1u	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1v	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1w	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1x	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1y	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1z	72	26	26	1/4

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net
arBny 2.37	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1b	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1c	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1d	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1e	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1f	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1g	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1h	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1i	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1j	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1k	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1l	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1m	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1n	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1o	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1p	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1q	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1r	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1s	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1t	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1u	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1v	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1w	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1x	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1y	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1z	72	26	26	1/4

American Exchange Options

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net
arBny 2.37	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1b	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1c	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1d	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1e	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1f	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1g	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1h	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1i	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1j	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1k	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1l	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1m	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1n	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1o	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1p	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1q	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1r	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1s	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1t	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1u	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1v	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1w	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1x	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1y	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1z	72	26	26	1/4

Foreign Bonds

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net
arBny 2.37	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1b	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1c	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1d	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1e	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1f	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1g	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1h	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1i	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1j	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1k	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1l	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1m	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1n	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1o	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1p	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1q	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1r	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1s	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1t	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1u	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1v	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1w	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1x	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1y	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1z	72	26	26	1/4

Consolidated Trading

Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended February 9, 1979

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net
arBny 2.37	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1b	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1c	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1d	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1e	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1f	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1g	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1h	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1i	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1j	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1k	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1l	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1m	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1n	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1o	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1p	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1q	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1r	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1s	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1t	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1u	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1v	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1w	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1x	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1y	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1z	72	26	26	1/4

NYSE Averages

Week Ended February 9, 1979

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net
arBny 2.37	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1b	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1c	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1d	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1e	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1f	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1g	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1h	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1i	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1j	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1k	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1l	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1m	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1n	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1o	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1p	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1q	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1r	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1s	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1t	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1u	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1v	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1w	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1x	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1y	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1z	72	26	26	1/4

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 9, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

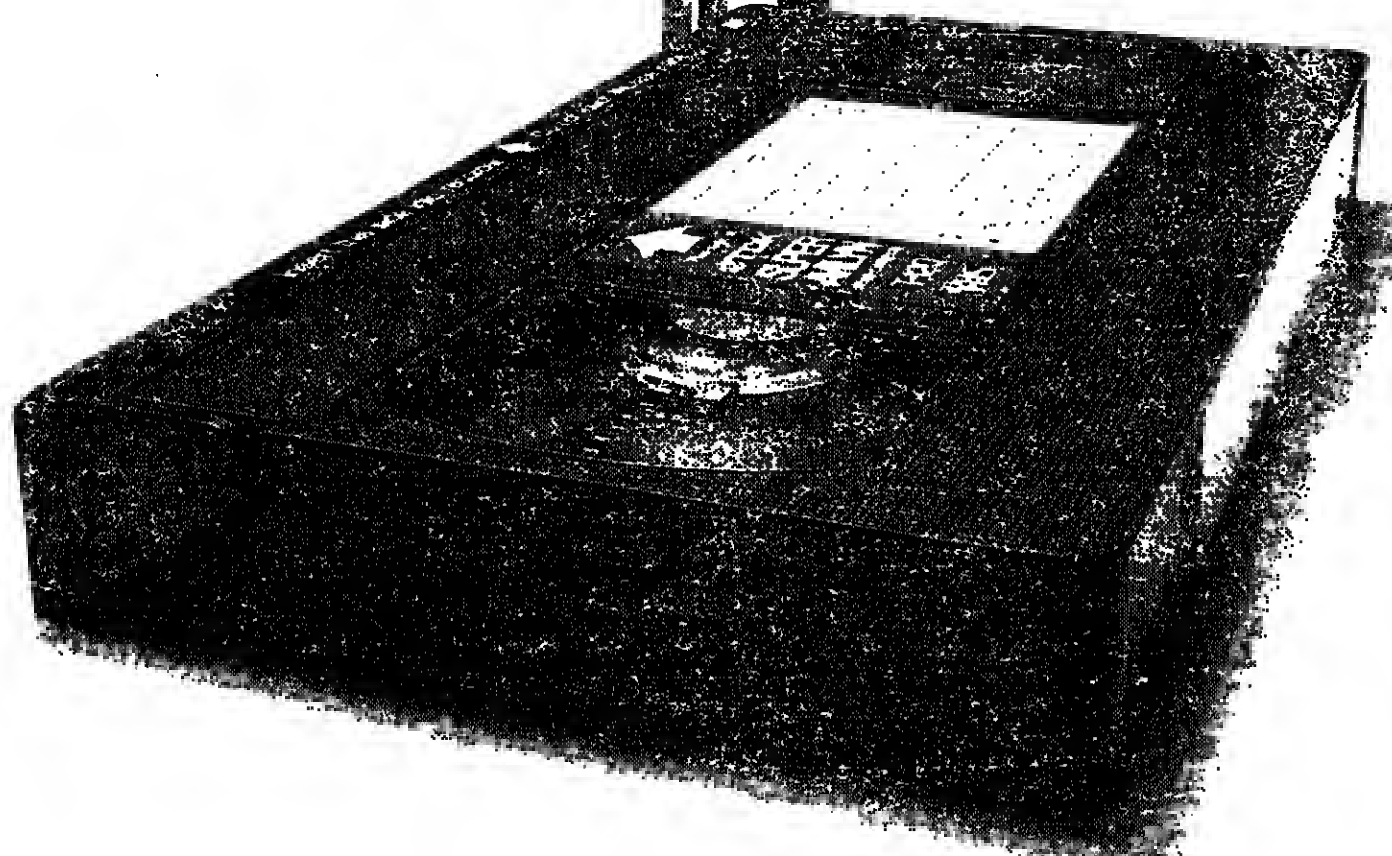
Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net
arBny 2.37	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1	72	26	26	1/4
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arBny 1d	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1e	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1f	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1g	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1h	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1i	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1j	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1k	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1l	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1m	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1n	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1o	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1p	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1q	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1r	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1s	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1t	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1u	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1v	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1w	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1x	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1y	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1z	72	26	26	1/4

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ

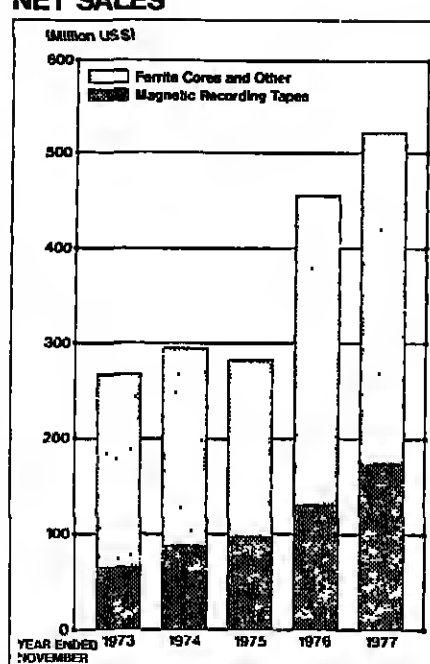
The shareholders of Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez attended a Combined Extraordinary and Ordinary General Meeting on 2nd February 1979 and:

- decided to revert to the Bank's previous type of management by abandoning the administrative procedure based on a Board of Management and a Supervisory Board which had been adopted in September 1975 following the absorption of Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines by Banque de l'Indochine. The Bank is therefore from now on placed under the administrative and management system provided for in articles 89 to 117 of the French Act of 24th July 1966 concerning commercial companies; it will consequently be administered by a Board of Directors;
- amended the articles of the Company accordingly;
- appointed to the duties of members of the Board of Directors:

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net
arBny 2.37	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1b	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1c	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1d	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1e	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1f	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1g	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1h	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1i	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1j	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1k	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1l	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1m	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1n	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1o	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1p	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1q	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1r	72	26	26	1/4
arBny 1s	72	26	26	1



From the start, we knew where magnetic recording was headed. More than four decades of working with magnetic materials—the basic constituents of recording tapes—and a global reputation in audio



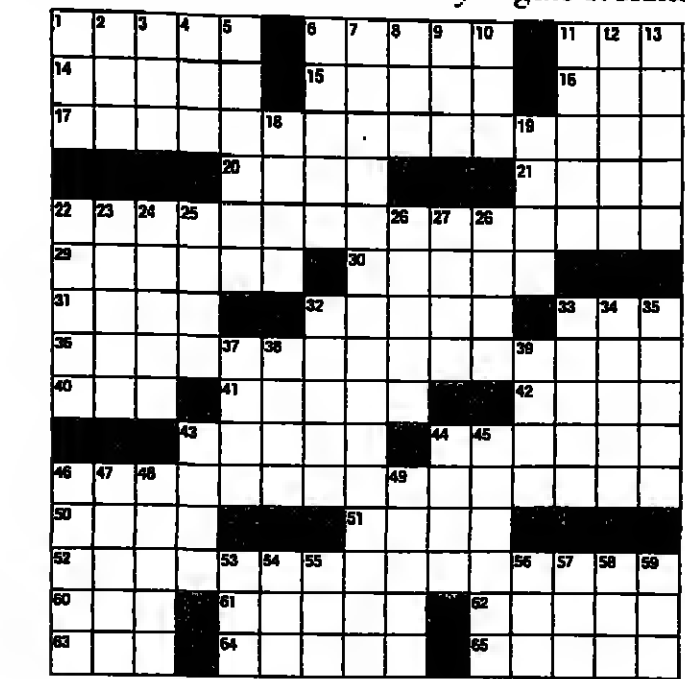
TDK
TDK ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
1-1, Nishinobashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104, Japan

Option & price										Option & price										Option & price											
Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Close										Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Close										Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Close											
— Feb — — May — — Aug — N.Y.										— Mar — — Jun — — Sep —										Gilt Wn 10 26 4% b b b b 141 141											
A E P	20	a	a	a	1	21	21%			B	10	b	b	21	7	4	a	14%			Gilt Wn	10	26	4%	b	b	b	b	141	141	
Am B	25	a	a	a	1	16	10	2%	24%	Brns	20	b	b	21	7	4	a	14%			Gilt Wn	10	26	4%	b	b	b	b	141	141	
Am Hrs	25	3	1	1	1	16	10	2%	24%	Ch	25	b	b	21	7	4	a	14%			Gilt Wn	10	26	4%	b	b	b	b	141	141	
A M P	30	29	1	1	1	23	24	2%	24%	Dow Ch	25	b	b	21	7	4	a	14%			Gilt Wn	10	26	4%	b	b	b	b	141	141	
A M P	30	29	1	1	1	23	24	2%	24%	Ford	40	b	b	11	11	16	29	15	2%	24%	Gilt Wn	10	26	4%	b	b	b	b	141	141	
Bally	25	1	1	1	1	21	21	2%	24%	Gen El	45	b	b	20	3	11	16	29	15	2%	24%	Gilt Wn	10	26	4%	b	b	b	b	141	141
Bally	25	1	1	1	1	21	21	2%	24%	Gen El	45	b	b	20	3	11	16	29	15	2%	24%	Gilt Wn	10	26	4%	b	b	b	b	141	141
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Bally	25	1	1	1	1	21	21	2%	24																						

Herald Tribune
The international essential

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maresha



- ACROSS**
- City NE of Tampa
 - Wretched
 - In the year before Christ: Abbr.
 - Counted
 - Hire
 - tree (cornered)
 - Purebred
 - "Ideas," 1951 song
 - Prefix with sol or stat
 - Purebred
 - Coddled
 - Likeness
 - Word of approval
 - Idaho river
 - Nabokov novel
 - Purebred
 - Thirst
 - quoniam
 - Blobs, as of cream
 - Wool: Comb. form
 - Victor or Henry
 - Sewing-machine worker
 - English or Welsh
 - Many
 - Vaticanized
 - Purebred
 - Salvador
- DOWN**
- Globe
 - A.K.C.
 - companion
 - Indonesian island group
 - Cruces
 - N.M.
 - European clover
 - Steve or Woody
 - Annual
 - February
 - headline
 - end (last party)
 - Relative of R.O.T.C.
 - Oahu
 - adornment
 - Pot
 - (Parisian's meat dish)
 - On the left side of a ship
 - Creek craft
 - Mild oath
 - Celebrity's acquisition
 - Addis

NEW YORK (AP)—

The following securities, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices of which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (Volume) plus sales charges.

AGF Fund

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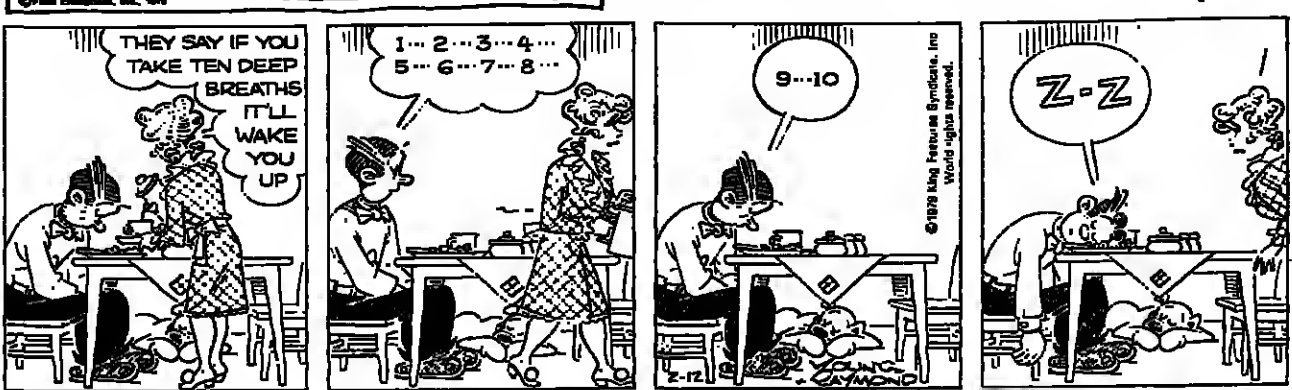
PEANUTS



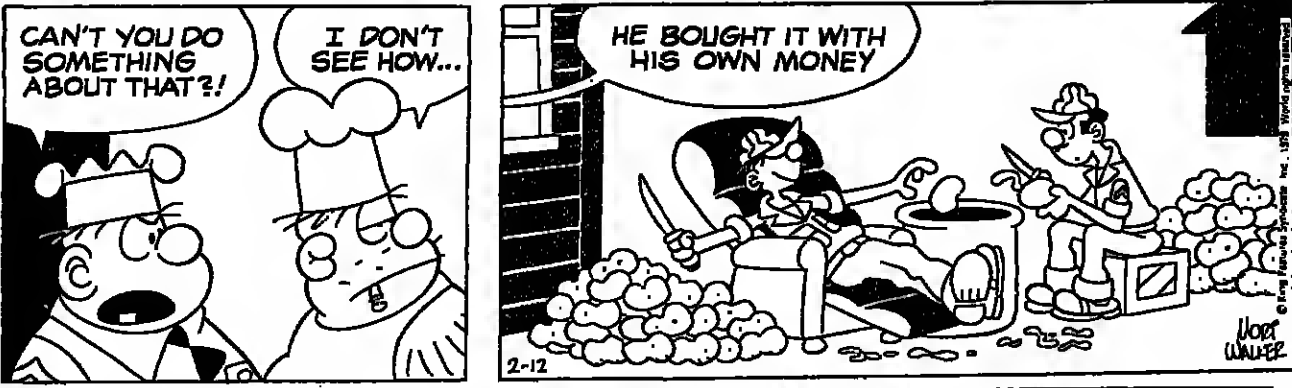
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



DONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WALKER PERCY

An American Search

By Robert Coles. Atlantic Monthly Press. 250 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHILE French existentialism regarded itself as a response to a contemporary crisis of personality, it is difficult for American readers to get on sociable terms with the existential heroes of Camus' "The Stranger" and Sartre's "Nausea." One is too strange and the other too nauseated for our national taste. Beneath all our praise for these books—especially Camus—one hears a doctrinaire enthusiasm rather than a spontaneous acceptance. Nobody is more willing to be painted into a critical corner than the U.S. reader of experimental novels.

It remained for Walker Percy to create an existential hero we could identify with. According to Robert Coles, Binx Bolling in "The Moviegoer" is "funny, even cozy; he ingratiates himself to the reader—as if he wanted to tap him on the shoulder and say: 'Come and hear about a few surprising moments I've lived through.'"

Explicitly Transcendental

While many modern novels might be described as existential in their main outlines, as trying to move through absurdity to transcendence, Percy's are explicitly so. It was only after writing 13 philosophical essays on the subject of man's search for meaning that he turned to the novel in an attempt, as Coles puts it, "to do justice to the concreteness and particularity of human life," to write about men and women with "a smile that is not always warm." "An American Search," Coles traces the relationship between Percy's reading of Kierkegaard, Marcel, Sartre and Heidegger, his formulation of his own existential synthesis and his attempt to concretize and dramatize it in his novels. Along the way, Coles further domesticates the fundamental ideas of existentialism by quoting homely parallels from his own conversations with the working-class people he came to know in writing his remarkable "Children of Crisis" series. Like the Frenchman who was surprised to find he had been speaking "prose" all his life, some of us may be surprised to learn that we have been living "existentially."

Coles describes Percy as "a person who helps the reader think altogether differently about life"—a compliment any novelist would be glad to receive. It must be remembered, however, that Coles is a talented and generous reader, bringing much of himself to the novels, so that it is difficult some-

times to see where Percy leaves and Coles takes up the "search." In the early part of "An American Search," Binx Bolling is living in what Kierkegaard called "the saving of these experiences as a no-noisseur might without feeling necessity for an 'ethical' perspective." Binx is practicing Kierkegaard's "rotation," a constant and deliberate change of perspective in order to escape what Danish philosopher described "the ruinous character of boredom."

Only with Lonnie, Binx's crippled younger brother, is he able to pass beyond the limits of the egotism as Marcel phrased it, to transcend his imprisonment in the "medium of love." He manages to do this with K. too.

Despairing Interludes

Kate is one of those people who survives one emergency after another only to fall into despair in interludes between emergencies, cause it is there that she comes to face with the "everydayness" the absurdity some would say, life.

In taking on the responsibility, Kate as his wife, Binx, in Coles' view, moves into Kierkegaard's "ethical" stage. She becomes principle of concreteness for Binx. She makes him want to stop "rotating," to shift from the mere "fl" of life to a position wherein he beholds the world.

Coles' warmly personal explication of Percy's four novels is almost pleasurable as the books themselves, because he too always grasps appealing examples of the concrete to chew on. To relate the various European forms of existentialism to Percy's American version, and then to trace that version through 13 essays and four novels—without ever once becoming tedious, portentous or obscure—is quite an accomplishment. In the end, it is not Percy's fictional characters who emerge as the most roic of our American existentialists, but Walker Percy himself and admiring critic, Robert Coles.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

LIST	LAISE	HIS
ABIE	EDUAL	DOSE
SALMAGUNDI	TOILE	
PROBAGATE	MOIAN	
MAP	TRINIS	MAIRE
USO	GRINDSTONE	
INTRA	ICH	HEDDA
ROPEANCIER	GUS	
MOODIE	HEER	ELEE
MAIL	HOPI	PIE
PIREIA	GUILLIEMOT	
CAIRS	MISCELLANY	
ALIS	UNWAT	TRIP
REIS	DOITIE	SILITE

CHESS

By Robert Byn

The great German theoretician Siegbert Tarrasch (1863-1934) exaggerated the value of a superiority in space—a misjudgment that served as one factor in the failure of his bid for the world championship in this 1908 match with Emanuel Lasker. But a little tending down of his habitual dogmatism by inserting the phrase, "other things being equal," would have set his theory straight.

Lasker, that diabolical master of ambush, and later the hypermoderns, with their insight that occupying space does not necessarily mean controlling it, went a long way toward disparaging Tarrasch. Yet a pure advantage in space that is not counterbalanced by other values in the opponent's position can decide a game just as well as such positional factors as time or superior pawn formation.

When Tarrasch extolled the virtue of spatial superiority, he had in mind much the sort of game as that between Lev Polugaevsky and Ljop Dorfman from the 46th Soviet championship in Tbilisi.

What prompted Dorfman to lead into a Gruenfeld Defense with 3...P-KN3? is not clear. Because White's QN was not standing at QB3, the sequence 4...P-K3, 5...P-K3 did not permit an exchange of knights but necessitated the retreat 5...N-N3.

Had Polugaevsky continued inexactly with 6...N-B3?, B-N5; 7...B-K2, B-N2; 8...B-K3, O-O; 9...O-O, N-B3, Dorfman would have obtained the normal counterplay characteristic of the Gruenfeld. However, the well-established prophylactic 6...P-KR3 blunted the intended black strategy of pressure against the white center.

Thus, it became clear after 13...P-QB3 that Polugaevsky enjoyed an advantage in space and that Dorfman had scant means of combating it. After 14...P-QR4, Dorfman could not fight for terrain with 14...P-QR4 because 15...OR-N1 and 16...P-QN4 would have

opened the QN file against a backward black QNP; he had to pen the further cramping advance 15...R5.

With 16...P-Q5, Polugaevsky threatened to crack the black queenside with 17...P-R6, and on...P-QR3 he ground forward powerfully with 17...P-K5. Dorfman could not hit back with 17...B3 because of 18...QXP; PXP; B-Bach, L-R1; 20...QXP.

It was necessary to stop threat of 19...PXP; PXP; 20...P-K3, somehow, but Dorfman's 18...P-K3 gave Polugaevsky a nugget of space with 19...P-Q6. Chok for air, Dorfman regained so space with 19...P-KN4; 20...N3, P-KB4; 21...PXP; RXP, but the cost of a weakened king position and a backward isolated K-P.

Polugaevsky shifted his main rack to the kingside with 22...R1 and 23...P-R4, flaunting the potency his spatial superiority produced. To expose the black king, he changed an important defense with 26...BxB; KxB and stepped the pressure with 27...N-K5!

Dorfman's 28...R-N4 m things too easy for Polugaevsky; equal, fruitless, struggle with 28...N-N3; 29...QxN; R2.

After 36...R5-R5, Dorfman, exchange down and his king position collapsing, resigned.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
Polugaevsky	Dorfman	Polugaevsky	Dorfman
1...P-Q4	P-Q4	19...P-Q6	P-K3
2...N-B3	N-B3	20...P-K3	P-K3
3...P-K3	P-K3	21...PXP; RXP	PXP
4...P-K3	P-K3	22...P-K5	P-K5
5...P-K3	P-K3	23...P-KN4	P-KN4
6...P-KR3	P-KR3	24...P-Q6	P-Q6
7...N-N3	N-N3	25...P-KB4	P-KB4
8...P-Q5	P-Q5	26...BxB	BxB
9...P-Q6	P-Q6	27...N-K5	N-K5
10...P-KN4	P-KN4	28...R-N4	R-N4
11...P-K3	P-K3	29...QxN	QxN
12...P-K3	P-K3	30...R5-R5	R5-R5
13...P-K3	P-K3	31...R5-R5	R5-R5
14...P-K3	P-K3	32...R5-R5	R5-R5

Soviet Team Rallies, Defeats the NHL, 5-4



Vladimir Golikov raises his stick in triumph after scoring the winning goal for the Soviet Nationals against the NHL All-Stars.

By Robert Facher

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (WP)—Rallying from a two-goal deficit late in the second period, the Soviet national hockey team earned a 5-4 victory over the National Hockey League All-Stars here yesterday to tie the Challenge Cup series. The third and last game will be played tonight.

Until Barry Beck of Colorado rammed Alexander Skvortsov into the boards and drew a minor penalty with 4:53 left in the second period, the NHL was in control. But Boris Mikhailov scored five seconds before the penalty expired and 45 seconds later Sergei Kapustin created a 4-4 tie.

Vladimir Golikov produced the winner at 1:31 of the third period. Sergei Makarov faked defenseman Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders out of his path and fired at goalie Ken Dryden from the right-wing circle. Golikov beat defender Guy Lapointe of Montreal to the rebound and slipped it past Dryden.

Save for Treitak

The Russians managed to break up most of the NHL plays throughout the remainder of the game, although the visitors received a scare with 2:40 to play when the Islanders' Bryan Trottier attempted to skate around a pileup in front. If he had succeeded, he would have been looking at an empty net, but goalie Vladimir Treitak dove out to smother the puck.

The NHL yanked Dryden for a sixth forward with 39 seconds left and twice forced faceoffs in the Soviet end. With 18 seconds remaining, Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke lost the draw to Vladimir Petrov. With nine seconds left, Clarke pulled the puck back to Guy Lafleur at the right point, but Lafleur's shot was deflected and Treitak easily turned aside a routine effort by Potvin with two seconds on the clock.

The Soviet Nationals were late to Friday's practice because Treitak overslept. It seemed that he was still slumbering for 25 minutes yesterday, as four of the NHL's first seven shots went behind him.

Kapustin gave the Russians an early lead on a fine cross-slot pass from Sergei Starikov. Then Viktor Dombrovski, the Russian referee, nailed Soviet winger Vladimir Kovin with the game's first penalty, for crosschecking Trottier, and Mike Bossy converted with a soft goal off Treitak's pad.

Trottier made it 2-1 late in the first period, taking Clark Gillies' long pass from the right-wing boards and beating Treitak while being held by Vasilii Porvukhin.

When Buffalo's Gil Perreault made it 3-1 at the 27-second mark of the second period, the NHL folks could taste the champagne. Perreault came down the left side, faked defenseman Valeri Vessilyev out of his patch and drilled the puck through Treitak.

Mikhail Varnakov pulled the Russians within 3-2 on a classic move. Skating in from the right-wing boards, he lured Montreal's Larry Robinson one way and Dryden another, then flipped a backhand over the goalie.

Robinson recouped by sweeping down the left side and taking Lafleur's artful pass around Starikov for a 4-2 edge.

The NHL seemed headed for the clinching victory until Beck's assault, which sent Skvortsov to the bench with a big welt on his forehead. The NHL coach, Scotty Bowman, termed it "a marginal call," by Bonnevski, but in truth nobody disputed the ruling. Mikhailov then collected a Petrov pass and shoved the puck behind Dryden before his guardian, Lapointe, could move.

The NHL still was growling about the penalty when Viktor Zhukov gained a rare faceoff decision over Clarke in the NHL end and Kapustin knocked the puck past off-balance Dryden.

Viktor Tikhonov, the Soviet coach, said his team won because Beck's whole team of ours played, as compared to the first game, when two of our lines did not play well.

This time the Soviet team forechecked adeptly, keeping pressure in the NHL end and courageously accepting stiff checks to make good passes. The 31-16 margin in shots for the Russians was a true indicator of the play and except for Treitak's poor start it probably would have been no contest.

Why he played about as perfect a game as a hockey team can," Bowman said. "They made us look bad. They made us play the way we did."

A Lifelong Friend

When they rang off, St. Louis had a center fielder who was worth his weight in Beluga caviar and Giles had a powerful advocate who would be in his corner as long as Rickey lived.

"Warren was so completely honest," Gabe Paul said last week. "Of all his qualities, that's the one you think of first."

Paul is president of the Cleveland Indians. He was reached by telephone as he prepared to take off for Cincinnati and the funeral of Giles, the man who brought Gabe into baseball a half a century ago.

Services in Cincinnati were followed yesterday by a memorial and burial in Moline, Ill., which likes to claim the former president of the National League as a native son. Actually, Warren was born in Tiskilwa, Ill., on May 28, 1896. For the benefit of the untraveled, Tiskilwa is about halfway between Bureau, Ill., and Buda. However, Warren grew up in Moline and it



Vladimir Golikov of the Soviet Nationals (No. 25) pounces on a rebound for the winning score against the NHL All-Stars. Guy Lapointe is the defenseman and goalie Ken Dryden, partly obscured, is sprawled on the ice.

Coghlan Just Misses Mile Record

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT)—For an instant, Eamonn Coghlan glanced over his right shoulder in the final 10 yards of the Wanamaker Mile on Friday night. That glance may have cost Coghlan a world indoor record.

In an awesome display of strength and acceleration, the 26-year-old Coghlan ran the fastest mile in Madison Square Garden history, 3 minutes 55 seconds, before a capacity crowd of 18,301. The world indoor record, set last year by Dick Burkle, is 3:54.9.

A fast early pace by Paul Cummings and Coghlan's sprintlike kick in the last 2 1/2 laps of the 11-lap race helped five runners smash the four-minute barrier.

Wilson Waigwa was second in 3:56.3 followed by Sydney Maree, the South African who attends Villanova (3:57.1); John Walker, the world outdoor mile record holder (3:57.3); and Steve Scott (3:59.6), considered America's most consistent miler.

Other Big Events

It was the most stunning display of indoor miling ever, but the mile was not the sole attraction of the 72nd annual Millrose Games, which may be remembered as the finest in history. Among other events:

• Don Paige dealt Mark Belger his first loss in 19 indoor races en route to a meet record and 11-lap track mark in the 1,000-yard run (2 minutes 53.3 seconds).

• Renaldo (Skeets) Nehemiah of Maryland continued unbeaten in the high hurdles this season by winning in 6.90 seconds, only a fraction off his world mark.

• Todd Scully broke the world indoor standard in the one-mile walk (5:55.8) less than a week after the record had been shattered in Italy.

• June Griffith, a quartermiler from Guyana, set a world indoor best for automatic timing in the women's 440 in 54.04 seconds.

There was equal drama in the field events. Franklin Jacobs, who

leaped 7 feet 7 1/2 inches for a world indoor record in the high jump at last year's meet, cleared 7-6 Friday night. The Fairleigh Dickinson University sophomore, who says he has grown one-quarter inch to 5-8 1/2, missed three tries at 7-3 1/2.

Dan Ripley's 18-1 1/2 in the pole vault also was a meet record. But it was the Wanamaker Mile that again lived up to its legend as indoor track's premier race. And in winning his 18th of 19 races at the mile or 1,500 meters, Coghlan again showed his instincts for the smaller, hanked world of indoor tracks.

There was little tactical strategy during the race. Cummings quickly

split the field and most runners were content to stay in single file with Cummings followed by Burkle, Maree, Coghlan, Walker, Scott and Waigwa.

Burkle dropped back with five laps left, as Coghlan moved into second behind Cummings, with Walker, the Olympic 1,500-meter champion, on his heels.

Coghlan shot from the field with Walker in pursuit. But with 1 1/2 laps left, Coghlan's sprint broke Walker, who was making his Wanamaker debut, as Waigwa charged into second.

No Medal in Montreal

"It would have been a lot sweeter if it had been two-tenths of a second faster," said Coghlan, an Irish Olympian, who finished fourth in Montreal. "When I heard 2:58, I thought I'd get the record for sure. But I slowed up in the last 5 yards. I don't know why. I usually run through the tape. If I hadn't I would have gotten the record."

Coghlan said he knew Cummings would make the pace, but he did not know what Walker would do. At Montreal, in one of his few tactical blunders, Coghlan led the 1,500-meter final only to be uncharacteristically outrun in the closing stages.

Dead Heat in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Coghlan and Suleiman Nyambui raced to identical times in the 3,000-meter run at the Ottawa Citizen Indoor Games yesterday, but the Tanzanian leaned into the tape to finish first and establish a Canadian open record.

Both runners were clocked at 7:48.7, bettering the mark set at this meet last year of 7:50.4. Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia finished third with 7:51.3.

"It's my best 3,000 meters ever," said Coghlan, who knocked 1.4 seconds off his previous personal mark. "It proves I'm getting stronger."

Traditional Taunt

"If you're so smart," somebody said, "why don't you run the team?"

"I will," Warren said. He had no experience in baseball but he got no salary, so everybody was even. He got hold of Connie Mack, who was always kind to young men in the game. Connie sent him some promising young players and also sent his son Earle as manager. These blessings would seem to cancel each other out, so perhaps the pennants Moline won should be credited to Warren's acumen. Anyway, Moline did win and Warren moved on to St. Joe.

In the fall of 1925 Rickey invited

was there he became a baseball executive, on a dare.

He had played football at Washington and Lee University and had seen foreign service as a lieutenant in World War I. And now he was back in Moline working in his father's paint business and officiating in football games. A friend persuaded him to attend a meeting of the booster group backing the Moline team in the Three I League. Warren had things to say.

Paid Weakly

The Sporting News paid me \$125," Gabe Paul said, "not every week but in the weeks when they used something from Rochester. Warren wrote me an invitation to come in and meet him but when I went to the office they wouldn't let me in. 'There's some kid out here,' they told Warren. When I got him he asked whether I'd like to go to spring training in Monroe, La. and send back stories to the three Rochester papers. I took the job for six weeks and was with him 23 years."

When Giles went to Cincinnati as general manager of the Reds, Gabe went along. When Warren became president of the National League, Gabe succeeded him in Cincinnati but moved on later to the Houston Astros and the Indians, the New York Yankees and back to the Indians.

Warren was a man of medium height or a trifle less, stocky, ruddy, jovial and unflappable.

"Criticism never bothered him," Gabe said. "If he thought it was valid he would listen. 'You can't con the public,' he always said. One day Jack Burgess, sports editor of the Rochester Times-Union, wrote a scathing column about the team, a brute. Next day he came to Warren's door and threw his hat in first. 'Come on in, you bum,' Warren said. 'If I were writing I'd have made it a hell of a lot worse.'"

After his retirement Warren continued to attend all of baseball's major affairs, the All-Star game, the World Series, the winter meetings. Gabe said he and his wife Mary had dinner with him three evenings at this winter's meeting in Orlando, Fla.

Phil Mahre Second Twice

Stenmark Wins 2 Swedish Races

From Wire Dispatches

ARE, Sweden, Feb. 11 — Ingemar Stenmark posted his second skiing victory in 24 hours here today when he edged Phil Mahre by nearly a second to win a World Cup slalom in 1 minute 35.77 seconds.

Mahre, who was also second to Stenmark in yesterday's giant slalom here, clocked 1:36.67 while Gustavo Thoeni of Italy was third in 1:36.78. Steve Mahre, Phil's twin brother, finished fourth, with Christian Orlainsky of Austria fifth.

For Orlainsky, rated among the brightest new stars in skiing, it was another fine performance. The young Austrian started 64th in a field of 76 racers and ranked 12th after the first run before advancing to 5th overall.

No Need to Rush

Stenmark did not need his usual second-run explosion to win today. He took a lead of almost half a second in the first heat, delighting his fellow Swedes in the crowd of 15,000 watching the slalom.

The Mahre brothers, from the United States, shared second spot after the first run but Thoeni edged in between them in the final placings.

Stenmark said he was satisfied with his victory, despite what he termed an "imperfect" second heat. "I had more luck than before this season in the slalom, and pushed harder for my win. But it was by no means a perfect second heat," he said.

Stenmark added that the 67-gate, 600-meter course, with a 160-meter drop, was "nice, very rhythmic and without those corners that sometime force you to a near-stop."

Three Championships

Stenmark, who clinched the giant slalom championship this year, now leads the slalom division with 109 points. He has two victories this season in the slalom. Overall World Cup champion the last three years, he is out of contention this season because of changed scoring rules and his refusal to compete in the downhill.

In the slalom standings, Phil Mahre is second with 107 points, and the last race of the season—at Furano, Japan, in mid-March—should decide the winner in the division. Christian Neureuther of West Germany, who injured an ankle recently, is third with 73 points.

Phil Mahre passed Stenmark in the overall World Cup point standings during the weekend, moving into second place behind Peter Luescher of Switzerland.

Yesterday, Stenmark won both heats of the giant slalom race here to finish first with a total time of 2:25.09. Mahre was second in 2:27.17.

Best in Triple Jump Exceeded by Russian

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Gennady Valuykovich of the Soviet Union set a world indoor triple jump best performance of 56 feet, 4 inches today. Tass reported from Minsk.

The 20-year-old bested the previous world indoor best of 56-3 1/2 held by his countryman, Viktor Saneyev, three times the Olympic champion.

Overnight lows here dipped to 25 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. On Friday, more than 30 cross-country skiers were treated for frostbite after racing.

Four Records Let Heiden Keep Speed-Skating Title

OSLO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Eric Heiden of the United States won his third successive overall championship in speed skating and his seventh successive world title in the world championships here this weekend.

Setting championship records in all four races, Heiden not only outclassed all his 32 rivals from 17 countries, but also set a world record for all four distances with 162.973 points. The old record for a single meet of 163.221 points was set by Jan Egil Storholt of Norway, 500 meters in 6:59.15.

With a previous personal record of 37.90 seconds for the 500 meters, Heiden also went to the top of the all-time points list based on personal records.

The 22-year-old American, nicknamed "The Happy King" by the speedskating-loving Norwegians, only had to complete the 10,000-meter event to win the title.

Heiden added his third overall world title and two sprinter world titles and two world junior titles.

Heiden's overall championship last weekend, also sweeping all four races.

Eleazar Wins Trot

PARIS, Feb. 11 (AP)—Eleazar unleashed a strong stretch drive today and for the second successive year captured the Prix de Paris, the third jewel in the French triple crown of trotting. The 9-year-old son of Kenjacks beat Eljackval by a neck in the 3,150-meter classic at Vincennes Race Track.

Stenmark was pleased by his victory over Mahre but warned, "The way Phil Mahre skied today shows he will be a real danger in America [in the World Cup moves there in early March], because he skies even better at home."

Third was Jacques Luethy of Switzerland in 2:27.18, fourth Leonhard Stock of Austria and fifth Heini Hemmi of Switzerland.

The giant slalom victory was Stenmark's seventh in seven races this season.

Men's Giant Slalom
1. Ingemar Stenmark, 2:25.09
2. Phil Mahre, 2:27.17
3. Jacques Luethy, 2:27.18
4. Leonhard Stock, 2:27.54
5. Heini Hemmi, 2:27.72
6. Werner Rhyner, 2:27.88
7. Tille Hansson, 2:27.90
8. Peter Luescher, 2:27.96
9. Peter Luescher, 2:28.18
10. Klaus Heidegger, 2:28.28

Men's Slalom
1. Ingemar Stenmark, 1:35.77
2. Phil Mahre, 1:36.67
3. Gustavo Thoeni, 1:36.78
4. Steve Mahre, 1:37.12
5. Christian Orlainsky, 1:37.37
6. Peter Posaonov, 1:37.48
7. Peter Posaonov, 1:37.57
8. Torsten Johansson, 1:38.02
9. Helmut Gstrein, 1:38.21
10. Hans Ehn, 1:38.25

Overall Standings
1. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 181 points
2. Phil Mahre, United States, 155
3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 149
4. Andreas Wendt, Liechtenstein, 124
5. Piero Gros, Italy, 105
6. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 104
7. Leonardo David, Italy, 85
8. Bolon Krizal, Yugoslavia, 75
9. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 64
10. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 45

U.S. Ski Jumper A Surprising 3d At Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 11 (UPI)—Jim Denney, a U.S. ski jumper star, posted his best international performance yesterday as he placed third during the inaugural competition on the 90-meter jump here.

In one of the best performances recorded by an American athlete in a major ski-jumping competition, Denney recorded jumps of 112 and 104.5 meters in the Olympic dress rehearsal, with a total of 238.5 points.

"It's the best result I've ever had and I hope my placing and Chris McNeill's ninth place lets the world know we'll be a factor to contend with during the Olympics," Denney said. "I had some bad air under-ear, but I had to cut it short, or else I could have jumped farther."

Pentti Kokkonen, the Finnish national champion, took top honors among the 48 jumpers from 15 countries. Kokkonen sailed 115 and 110.5 meters for a total of 255.6 points. His best effort—equal to 379 feet—set the record on the new hill.

Harold Duschek of East Germany was second with jumps of 110 and 109.0 for 250.5 points.

The world championship East German biathlon team of Klaus Siebert, Frank Ulrich and Eberhard Reesbach edged the Finnish team by 4 minutes to take the 7.5-kilometer biathlon relay.

The final day of Nordic competition was canceled today because of bitter cold temperatures, race officials said.

Overnight lows here dipped to 25 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. On Friday, more than 30 cross-country skiers were treated for frostbite after racing.

European overall champion, at Alma Ata, the Soviet Union in 1977.

In speed skating points are based on time for 500 meters and average 500-meter times for the longer races. The winner always has the lowest score.

Heiden, already champion after winning the three first races, finished the 10,000-meter race today in 14 minutes 43.11 seconds. Earlier today he won the 1,500 meters in 1:56. Yesterday Heiden won the 500 meters in 38.22 seconds and the 5,000 meters in 6:59.15.

With a previous personal record of 37.90 seconds for the 500 meters, Heiden also went to the top of the all-time points list based on personal records.

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Garapick almost collected a sixth victory in the 200-meter butterfly but was edged by Jenny Rapp of the United States, who clocked 2:13.76.

Jim Montgomery, the Olympic 100-meter freestyle champion, and Joe Bottom, the world 100-meter butterfly champion, led the United States to a total of 12 victories in the meet.

In the men's 400-meter freestyle, Vladimir Salnikow, the world champion, was upset by Sergei Rusin, his compatriot, who clocked 3:51.59.

More Sports On Page 11

Los Angeles Reaches Accord on Olympics

By Kenneth Reich

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 — The contractual impasse between private Los Angeles Olympic organizers and the U.S. Olympic Committee was broken yesterday on terms that represented substantial success for the organizers.

The USOC executive board, giving up most of its negotiators' attempts to sweeten the deal worked out last December for the USOC to share financial liability for the 1984 games, ratified a working agreement with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee that preserves Los Angeles' control over the games.

The agreement, which will be forwarded to the International Olympic Committee for its review, apparently will allow all required Olympic contracts with the IOC to be assigned by the March 1 deadline set by the IOC executive board two weeks ago in Lausanne, Switzerland.

A Threat to Move

...This would end the IOC's threat to take the games elsewhere, and the Los Angeles Olympic effort could go forward.

In another matter—payment of a required \$300,000 performance deposit to the IOC by next Wednesday—plans were being made here to have the USOC pay by amount as a loan to the Los Angeles Organizing Committee.

The negotiating stubbornness of the Los Angeles organizers led by attorney John Argue appeared to have been decisive in yesterday's resolution of a long dispute.

Argue and his negotiating team successfully withstood weeks of USOC attempts to either reduce the USOC's share of the liability of the games to the point where it would have been negligible, or to gain substantially more control over the Los Angeles Organizing Committee.

Accord Already Reached

The agreement, with only a few exceptions, repeats the terms agreed upon by the two parties in Colorado Springs, Colo., two months ago.

Confronted with a clear threat that the games would be taken from an American city, the USOC chose to yield on most of the new points it had sought to include.

The USOC abandoned efforts to gain partial ownership of assets built for the games, such as stadiums, and it dropped its insistence on controlling short-term investments of cash belonging to the organizing committee.

The greatest Los Angeles success in the negotiations, however, came in the matter of the so-called \$50 million indemnity fund the organizers had long ago agreed to establish to protect the USOC against the possibility of financial losses.

The wording agreed upon yesterday establishes such a fund out of money accruing to the organizing committee, from television contracts and the like, but it makes it clear that the fund can be used to pay outstanding bills at any time.

Colorado Loses Appeal for Fairbanks

BOSTON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—In an opinion highly critical of Chuck Fairbanks for signing his National Football League contract with "crossed fingers," a federal appeals court has barred the University of Colorado from signing the New England Patriots coach.

The three-judge appeals panel upheld the injunction issued last month by Judge David Mazzone. A contract is not avoided by crossed fingers behind one's back, the court said.

The Patriots had the right not to accept the services of an unfaithful servant, at least until Fairbanks withdrew his unlawful announcement.

Served Two Masters

Fairbanks admitted in testimony during district court proceedings that he had done recruiting work for Colorado while preparing his team for a playoff game.

He has since told the Patriots he is "through with professional football," and no matter what the courts decide, he will not return to coach the Patriots. Four years remain on his NFL contract.

Finding a Sanctuary

"We could not avoid wondering how great a miscarriage that would be to one [Fairbanks] who, on his own testimony, promised a longer term than he intended to keep, not only to afford himself a sanctuary while he looked around, but again on his own testimony, putting himself in line for higher pay," Aldrich wrote.

Bryant Hospitalized

NORTHPORT, Ala., Feb. 11 (UPI)—Bear Bryant, 65, the University of Alabama football coach, was admitted to a hospital here yesterday suffering from respiratory problems after he cracked a rib.

Observer

Science Frontiers
Are Getting Hairy

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Science news: Scientists at Jessup Laboratories have completed a 10-year study of horsehair with arresting results. The project began in 1969 when a single horsehair was immersed in a solution of orange juice and cod-liver oil to determine whether long exposure to distasteful mixtures could produce a chain reaction.

Recently, the hair — a two-foot strand from the tail of an ordinary plow horse — was removed from the solution and subjected to laser analysis. Hopes that matriarchal horsehair might provide a cheap source of energy were dashed when the tests showed that though the hair had deteriorated and developed a severe case of dandruff, it was in no mood to produce the all-important chain reaction.

During the analysis, however, scientists discovered that the laser beam used to test the hair subsequently projected an unbearable stench to everything it touched within a range of 2,000 miles. Scientists believe they have accidentally discovered a new weapon that can make large areas of the earth uninhabitable without causing human injury or loss of life.

Persons who fear that prolonged reading of the unabridged edition of Webster's Third New International Dictionary may cause nearsightedness can now rest easily. Scientists at Oakes University report that laboratory mice that had been exposed to the entire volume from "a" to "zyzzygote" suffered no significant visual impairment.

They did, however, develop symptoms of extreme lethargy as early as "decanth" (poem or stanza of 10 lines) and were too spent at the end to grasp the fact that "zyzzygote" refers to a genus of large South American leafhoppers having the pronotum tuberculate and the front tibiae grooved.

Geographers have wondered for years why the troubled Middle East

is troubled while a region such as the Orient, which ought to be troubled, is merely inscrutable. To test the theory that certain land formations have trouble built into their geological components, while others have only inscrutability, the Dortmund Geographic Society wants to excavate a hundred square miles of the Middle East to a depth of 12,000 feet and move it to Tibet for a 20-year study.

Because of the project's expense, the society has applied to the Ford Foundation for a grant. It has also promised the Middle East that the transported land segment will be returned immediately if Tibet strikes oil.

For trend setters, there is alarming news from Mount Siwash. The giant 90-foot telescope, capable of scanning the outer edges of the universe, has detected no new trends within 18 months of the earth. Astronomers and trend followers have noticed an alarming paucity of new trends for the past two years, but until now this has been ascribed to the Carter administration's tendency to produce a listless side effect known in scientific parlance as "tedium."

The latest astronomical studies, however, suggest that the earth may be traveling through a rare trend-free zone in the galaxy. Some scientists theorize that these scattered trend-free zones, like the notorious black holes in space, bob around in the universe without much purpose except to amuse themselves by confounding scientists.

The trend-free zone, however, is even more troubling to both trend setters and trend followers, who are left at wit's end about what to do with themselves when they are not sleeping. Astronomers believe this is the first trend-free zone the earth has passed through since 1904, although other astronomers believe it is all a lot of nonsense.

A statistical survey conducted by Burr University reports overwhelming evidence that healthy, young males more than 6 feet 10 inches tall are more likely to become successful basketball players than Olympic diving champions.

By Paul Zach

UBUD, Indonesia (WP) — The hastily painted sign in front of one tour bus stand called it "the greatest cremation of whole time." The spelling was wrong, but the message proved accurate.

The people of Ubud cremated their last ruler in a manner unprecedented even here on Bali, where spectacular religious ceremonies are a way of life. Ancient, wrinkled Balinese men authoritatively nodded that it was the most impressive cremation they had seen. They cited the height of the tower upon which the body was carried and the number of tourists who came.

Newspapers estimated that 100,000 people jammed this small village nestled amid steeply terraced rice fields and coconut forests in the volcanic foothills of Bali. More than a third appeared to be tourists, armed with cameras, tape recorders and suntan oil.

Invited Guests

The family of Ubud's last *agung*, virtually a king in his time, had invited 3,000 foreigners, many of whom had listened to tales told by the aging *agung* when lodging at his brooding palace-hotel in the center of town. Three European television stations sent crews.

The cremation tower was an imposing structure fashioned from a bamboo gridwork lashed securely with rattan instead of nails.

At 63 feet it was the tallest thing in Ubud, rising even above the palm trees. Front and back were decorated with the faces that haunt the nightmares of the Balinese: the Bhoma, a bug-eyed monster with a menacing overbite, and Garuda, the half-human bird of Hindu tales, whose pointed beak boasts rows of sharklike teeth.

Shiny, tinsel-covered wings sprouted from either side of the tower with a span equaling its height. The grimacing faces of four other creatures were carved one above the other up the face of the narrowing tower to a platform where the body was placed.

A series of nine thatched roofs, one above the other in diminishing size, covered the platform. All were splashed in garish combinations of red, yellow, blue, green and white.

The fact that roofs are reserved only for the highest deities in Balinese tradition underlines the stature of the *agung*.

Cokorda Gede Agung Sukawati ruled Ubud until Indonesia won its independence and became a republic in 1945. His popularity grew among islanders and foreigners alike, however, as he helped win international acclaim for the rich artistic traditions of Bali. He died last July 20 at the age of 73. In the local brand of Hinduism, the body is buried, then exhumed for cremation at a later date designated by Hindu priests.

A carnival-like atmosphere prevailed here on Jan. 31, the cremation day. Tourists paid inflated prices to ride in anything that would bring them near Ubud, then discovered they still had to walk miles because of a traffic jam on the one-lane road. The young ones recuperated at the cremation ground by smoking pot. Elderly tourists

Cremation

In a Tourist Spectacular,

A Bali Town Burns

A King

sipped beer that sold for a dollar a bottle.

The Balinese residents enjoyed the show put on by tourists as much as the cremation itself. They watched wide-eyed as foreigners risked their necks and limbs shunning up palm trees for a better view. Other residents capitalized by hawked soft drinks and souvenirs at higher prices than usual. The most enterprising had constructed raised viewing platforms of bamboo.

A fat man in a yellow sarong, white shirt and dark sunglasses was the proprietor of one such row of box seats. "That one rents for 15,000 rupiahs or \$25 U.S. last price," he said. He got his price.

The exhortations of Hindu priests paid off with a bright, cloudless day in the middle of the monsoon. The temperature exceeded 90 degrees when the drums sounded the start of the ceremonies.

Women in bright blue blouses and batik sarongs led the procession, balancing offerings in bowls on their heads.

Bananas, papaya, salak and other exotic fruits and foods were stacked nearly as high as some of the bearers were tall. But the line moved gracefully down the rutted road to a cremation ground about a mile away.



Don Cook, Washington Post

Other colorfully attired men and women followed, some carrying red, yellow and green parasols on long poles.

A group of men carried the carving of a lionlike creature on their shoulders followed by a mob lugging a carved black bull the size of a pickup truck.

Balinese men, lean and small, are not powerfully built, yet they perform superhuman feats during moments of religious frenzy. A siren sounded. More than a dozen men in black-and-white sarongs mounted a platform at the base of the tower and began pounding out a march beat on their instruments.

Hundreds more swarmed beneath the tower. "Ayo," they shouted in unison. Then, although it weighed tons, they slowly hoisted the entire tower and its passengers on their shoulders as spectators shouted encouragement.

The stone sarcophagus of the *agung* had been carried up a bamboo ramp to the top of the platform by the three surviving sons. Two remained at the top holding the coffin as the tower swayed precariously during the procession. Making the task more difficult was the requirement that the tower be turned in several directions at each crossroad to confuse any evil spirits that might be tagging along.

The most harrowing point in the procession was a crossing where the road narrowed to less than 30 feet, with steep ravines on either side. A bamboo extension had been built to add width.

Somewhat the Balinese negotiated the skinny strip and triumphantly marched into the cremation ground without having lost a man or trampled over any of the tourists in their path. One of the brothers at the top of the tower was so weak-kneed after the hour ride, he had to be helped down the ramp.

Fiery Climax

A line of men, including several picture-snapping tourists, climbed another bamboo ramp and roughly passed the sarcophagus down to a canopied pavilion. The body was removed and placed inside the black bull.

In a scene reminiscent of a Cecil B. DeMille spectacular, the Hindu high priests rubbed bamboo poles to set fire to the bull, the pavilion and the tower.

The intense heat from the conflagration popped and crackled, sending Balinese and tourists scurrying. Several viewing platforms collapsed under the crush of people, causing nothing worse than minor bruises.

Finally, the charred corpse crashed through the burning stomach of the bull, eliciting cheers from the Balinese but driving away some of the fainthearted foreigners.

The Balinese celebrate death as joyously as they herald a birth, because the souls of loved ones are liberated for entrance into a heaven that they believe to be a replica of their island paradise.

One of the sons of the dead king was later asked about the frivolity surrounding the cremation.

"It was just the way *Pak* [father] *Agung* would have wanted it," he said.

PEOPLE: Queen, On Mideast Tour, To Be 'An Honorary Mar

Queen Elizabeth will be treated as "an honorary man" on the 18-day ceremonial tour of oil-rich Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Muscat she begins today. In the most important meal of the tour, Elizabeth and Prince Philip will drive across the Arabian desert, squat on the carpeted floor of a large tent and dine off a newly slaughtered sheep with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and his heir, Prince Fahd. "The queen and her four ladies-in-waiting will, in effect, be declared honorary men for the evening," said a Briton in Saudi Arabia. "In this way the duties of King Khalid the gracious host will not clash with those of King Khalid the devout keeper of the holy places." Says one royal expert, "This tour will be as different from the 100 and more she has carried out in nearly 27 years as the Royal Yacht Britannia is from a Thames pleasure steamer." The queen and Philip will drink no wine with meals or at public receptions. Her dresses will keep her covered from wrists to ankles in keeping with Islamic rules of dress. Her milliner has attached scarves to all her hats so she can cover her face when required. Prince Philip has been briefed never to cross his legs while sitting, since to turn the soles of one's shoes toward a man's face is considered an insult. Both he and the queen are geared "to scatter compliments like confetti."

Susan Ford, daughter of former President Gerald Ford, was married Saturday to Charles Vance at Margaret's Episcopal Church in Palm Desert, Calif. About 100 guests attended the traditional ceremony, which went off without hitch. Among the onlookers: Ford family, his bride, 27, a freelance photographer who year ago sang the off-key prayer of a Japanese-made car in a TV commercial. The couple recently bought a house in Los Angeles where Vance is based. They honeymooning at an undisclosed location.

Bald is okay, L.K. Gajral, Inc. ambassador to the Soviet Union reassured 500 cheering delegates at a Balinese International Conference in New Delhi as he opened proceedings by breaking a coconut. A traditional Hindu ceremony, B. Gajral, a retired Supreme Court judge, the world owes a debt to him, he said, citing such as by higgies as William Shakespeare, Leo Tolstoy and Mahatma Gandhi. Entry into the club is tightly controlled. Only people who made conspicuous contributions to their fields are eligible. Who founded the club eight years ago, said baldness is a positive sign of intelligence, buoyancy strength. In a whispered aside, wife elaborated: "It doesn't matter if they're empty on top. What counts is they shouldn't be empty below."

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